THE TIMES
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Victoria Daily Times.

P. P. P. P.
Always open, 30 Gov't St.

VOL. 19 VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1894 No. 21

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

AT

THE WESTSIDE

Beginning To-Day, Tuesday, January 16th.

As usual at this season of the year, and prior to stock-taking, in order to clear out Winter Stock, we offer goods at greatly reduced prices.

JACKETS

Direct from the manufacturers, and only on hand since the 31st ult., having been delayed en route.

$ .750 Quality, reduced to $4.00 | $12.50 Quality, reduced to $8.50
$10.00 Quality, reduced to $6.50 | $17.50 Quality, reduced to $10.00

Imperial Waterproofs from $3.50 to $7.50, worth regular price from $6.50 to $12.50, and others in proportion. All of the above are of latest style and finish, but have to be sold to make room for Spring Goods.

DRESS GOODS

44-inch All-Wool Dress Serges, 75c. and 90c.....Reduced to 50c.
44-inch All-Wool Dress Serges, $1.25.....Reduced to 90c.
54-inch Tweeds, $2.25.....Reduced to $1.25
54-inch English All-Wool Tweeds, $1.25, $1.40, $1.75.....All at 90c
52-inch Dress Meltons, 40c. and 50c.....Reduced to 25c.
27-inch Dress Twills, 25c.....Reduced to 9 yards for $1.00

SPECIAL CUT IN COSTUME PIECES.

All Black Goods and Colored Cashmeres.....20 per cent. off
50 doz. Ladies' Wool Vests, 75c. and 90c.....Reduced to 50c.
20 doz Ladies' Wool Vests, assorted, worth 75c. to $1.....All at 40c.
30 doz. Misses' and Children's Ribbed Vests.....At 37½c. each

EMBROIDERIES
800 yards at 5 cents.

DRESS ORNAMENTS
At less than half price.

CORSETS
Drab Sateen, good quality, 75c., worth $1.25 per pair. Black, extra, 90 cents, worth $1.50.

HANDKERCHIEFS
Embroidered Handkerchiefs, worth 25c. each, 8 for $1.00. Children's Handkerchiefs, 25c. per dozen.

STAPLES

20 yds. White Cotton for $1.00 | Eider Down Quilts for.....$5.90
15 yds. Flannelette for.....$1.00 | Comforter Quilts,.....from 90c.
20 yds. Fast Color Print for $1.00 | White Blankets, from $2.25 a pair

And other goods in proportion.

FOR BARGAINS COME EARLY. J. HUTCHESON & CO.

A Big Variety

Of Rubbers and Gum Boots with prices right, at

A. B. Erskine's,

Cor. Gov't and Johnson Sts.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS.

McINTOSHES--A fresh supply of our fine blue McIntoshes just received.

MITTS--10 doz. Wool Mitts, hand made, 15 cents a pair.

LEATHER COATS--Another case to hand. All sizes up to 46 in. chest.

Special Value in Boys' Overcoats.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS,
35 and 37 Johnson Street

C. E. PERRY, Mem. Inst. C.E., P.L.S. M. S. DAVYS, M.E. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.S.

PERRY, GRAY & DAVYS

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS

Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers

Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organized. Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.

In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there has ability to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.

—OFFICES—

VICTORIA Room 4, Spencer's Arcade Government Street. NELSON, B.C.

I Consider ..... An Ad. In The Times

As Safe An Investment As A Government Bond And Far More Profitable.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—An organ in good condition; cheap. Apply 6 North Park street. j25-6t

WANTED—Woman cook for one person; good home for right party. J. W., Times office. j25-2

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—3 or 4 doz. fine laying hens; one and two years; what offers. X., Times office. j25-3t

G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION

Real Estate.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8th, 11 A.M.

By order of the Supreme Court of B.C.

INTESTATE ESTATE OF JOHN McDONALD.

I will sell at my salesroom, Wharf street, Victoria, Lot Six, Russell St., Victoria West, being a subdivision of acre lots 34, 35, and 38, Springfield, estate being part of section XXXI, Esquimalt District, together with cottage thereon.

For further particulars apply to J. P. Walls, Bastion Square, vendor's solicitor.

G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

Atlantic Steamship Agency

CHEAP RATES

To or From all European and Foreign Ports

LIST OF ATLANTIC SAILINGS.

(From Halifax.)

Allan Line, Laurentian.....Feb. 17
Allan Line, Numidian.....March 3
Dominion Line, Vancouver.....Feb. 10
Dominion Line, Oregon.....Feb 24
Beaver Line, Lake Ontario.....Feb 14
Beaver Line, Lake Superior.....Feb. 28

(From New York.)

Cunard Line, Umbria.....Feb. 10
Cunard Line, Servia.....Feb. 17
White Star, Germanic.....Feb. 31
American Line, Berlin.....Feb. 7
American Line, Chester.....Feb. 10
American Line, Paris.....Feb. 21
Anchor Line, Anchoria.....Feb. 17
Anchor Line, Bolivia.....Feb. 30
Nor. German Lloyd, Nechar.....Feb. 10

For cheap rates and all other information apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Gen. Agent.

Child Brides in Massachusetts.

Italians, Hebrews, Poles, Arabs, Syrians of the most ignorant classes, men unable to sign their own names in their own language and not understanding a question asked of them, appear in the city register's office seeking licenses to marry girls who are to be the mothers of the next generation of our American citizens. During the past week three men have come to the register's office for marriage licenses who have given 16 years or less as the age of the bride. In each case they have been told to bring the girl, and in one of the cases the fact that the girl was 16 and had her guardian's consent to her marriage was established through a trusted interpreter. Two of the other men did not come back. This often happens when enquiry is instituted. More than a score of cases have been refused outright, but in the mass of business in the register's office it is not easy to keep up a philanthropic investigating bureau and also fulfill the laws of Massachusetts, which make marriage of children easy in the extreme.

"Talk about Gretna Green!" says the city registrar, William H. Whitmore. "It was difficult to get married in Gretna Green compared with this city. Gretna Green was hedged about and hard in comparison with Boston. The laws as they stand now here would do very well for a country where everybody knows everybody else, but with a city with a foreign population like ours—well, thoughtful people simply have no idea of what is going on in this mater. Any girl of 12 or over, and any boy of 14 may be married with consent, and the marriage is legal without consent if any clergyman or justice of the peace can be prevailed upon to perform the ceremony, whether they have a license or not. The law in regard to the registrar's duty is entirely in accordance with that, because it says that if he issues a certificate to a female under the age of 18 he shall be fined unless he has consent in writing of parent or guardian. Of course when such consent is given he has no right to refuse the license, and, moreover, if no parent or guardian is in the state, the certificate may be issued without such consent. That is to say, a boy and girl of 14 and 12 may get a legal certificate from any city or town clerk who chooses to issue it. Of late years," continued the city registrar, "there has been a movement made by prominent ladies raising the age of consent in criminal cases, but this does not apply in the slightest degree to the marriage of infants where the parents have given consent. This is an abuse which should no longer be tolerated."

TIMBUCTOO TAKEN.

The French Military Column in Western Africa

ENTERS THE GREAT SAHARAN CITY

It Meets With no Opposition From the Natives.

The French Now Occupy the City—Vaillant the Dynamiter Must Die—His Appeal Refused by Court of Cassation—Berliners Crowd the Unter den Linden to Greet Prince Bismarck.

Paris, Jan. 25.—A dispatch from St. Louis, Senegal, states that a French military column entered and occupied the city of Timbuctoo without resistance.

Vaillant Must Die.

Paris, Jan. 25.—The court of cassation to-day refused the appeal in the case of the anarchist Vaillant. He will therefor suffer death.

Idol of the Germans.

Berlin, Jan. 25.—The report current this morning that Prince Bismarck would reach the city to-day caused thousands of persons to assemble in the Unter den Linden and at the railway station where he was expected to arrive. They were disappointed, as the prince did not come. It is now stated the prince will probably arrive this evening.

Terrible Railway Accident.

Samara, Russia, Jan. 25.—By the collision of a passenger and freight train on a railroad connecting Orenburg and Samara fifteen people were killed. Some cars which were loaded with petroleum caught fire, burning the wrecked cars, and many of those whose lives were lost were burned to death.

Secured the Title.

Winnipeg, Jan. 25.—The Western Publishing and Advertising company have registered the name of their forthcoming publication, the British Columbia Guide, at Ottawa, so as to have the exclusive right to its use.

Grant Brothers' Wrecking Company.

New York, Jan. 25.—Gen. Andrew T. Baker, of Tacoma, Wash., is in the city in search of "Joe," "Jack," and "Jim" Grant of Tacoma, who invented certain devices for raising sunken vessels. They started a stock company in Tacoma and came to New York to demonstrate the feasibility of their plan by raising Mr. Vanderbilt's yacht, the Alva. Instead they successfully raised another vessel. Gen. William H. Cavanaugh and Judge Robertson, of Olympia, Wash, came to this city, too, and with the Grants and New York capitalists, who subscribed $170,000, organized the Cavanaugh Wrecking Co., under the laws of New Jersey, with $500,000 capital, and this was to swallow the Grants' wrecking outfit in Tacoma. But before the Grants came to New York the majority of the stock in the original wrecking company had passed into other hands than theirs. It was the holders of this majority of the stock who sent Gen. Baker to this city to inform any one who wished to invest money with the Grants of the true state of the company's affairs. Gen. Baker, it is reported, engaged detectives to find the three men, but they gave both him and the detectives the slip and two of them quietly returned to Tacoma. Gen. Baker telegraphed to Tacoma that the Grants had arranged to sell their stock in the original company to New York men, together with $170,000 worth of stock belonging to those whom Gen. Baker represents. These advices resulted in the Tacoma people placing the wrecking company in the hands of a receiver to forestall the New Yorkers, who deposited $170,000.

Facts From 'Frisco.

San Francisco, Jan. 25.—Louis F. Gray, master of the bark Retriever, while attempting to board his vessel last night fell into the water and was drowned. The body was recovered.

In the case of John Hansen, the alleged dynamiter, charged with attempting to blow up the rug Ethel and Marion, the prisoner was discharged at 10 this morning, the jury being unable to agree. There were eleven for acquittal and five for conviction.

Passengers by the steamer Umatilla for Victoria: R. Busby, Mrs. Harly, child and daughter, Wm. Edgar, W. Harlock, Miss Horton, Joseph Grill, Mrs. B. M. Bunton, J. Coigdarippe and wife, N. Olexo.

He Admires Talmage.

London, Jan. 25.—At a meeting at the City Temple this morning Dr. Parker eulogized Talmage, the Brooklyn divine. Dr. Parker said the Christian public ought to insist on the withdrawal of Dr. Talmage's resignation as pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle.

Paulist Fathers Feast.

New York, Jan. 25.—Mgr. Satolli at 10 this morning celebrated pontifical mass at the patronal feast of the Paulist Fathers in the church of St. Paul the Apostle. The throne was occupied by Archbishop Corrigan. The congregation numbered over 3,500 persons.

Hawaii and the Americans.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—McCreary has been authorized by the majority of the house committee on foreign affairs to favorably report the resolution defining the attitude of congress towards Hawaii. It will probably be reported to-morrow. It denounces the action of the United States minister in employing United States forces in aiding the overthrow of the constitutional government and the setting up of the provisional government, and endorsing the principle announced by President Cleveland that interference in the affairs of an independent nation was contrary to the spirit of the American constitution. It declares that annexation of the Islands or a protectorate over them are uncalled for, and that foreign intervention in the affairs of the island will not be regarded with indifference by the United States.

CONVICT LABOR.

Honest Workers Must Suffer—Closer Trade Relations.

Ottawa, Jan. 25.—Dixon Craig, M. P. for East Durham, was here to-day in the interests of a large number of workmen thrown out of employment in Port Hope, owing to the binder twine factory there being closed. This factory closed because of the intention of the Dominion to start this work in Kingston penitentiary. Craig has a resolution, passed at Port Hope board of trade last night, condemning the action of the government. The government here say the time to oppose this was last session, when $20,000 was appropriated for the purpose. Craig says there is no work for the unemployed in Port Hope.

Sir Thos. McIlwraith, ex-premier of Queensland, arrived here this afternoon and was met by Mackenzie Bowell and Sanford Fleming. He has come to interview the government about closer relations with Canada.

EASTERN CANADA.

Starved and Frozen—Woman Suffrage in Nova Scotia.

Montreal, Jan. 25.—Last night the St. Henri police discovered a man lying insensible in the corner of a fence at Notre Dame de Grace and brought him to the station. Dr. Lancelot was called, who found that both hands and feet were frozen and the poor fellow in the last stages of starvation. On restoratives being given he recovered sufficiently to say that his name was Charles Harte, lately from Sweden, and had been unable to find work. He had eaten nothing for two days and had slept several nights in the open air. Finally he wandered out to the place where he was found, and where he lay down exhausted and went to sleep. He was sent to the Notre Dame hospital.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 25.—The house of assembly last evening gave a three months' hoist to the bill extending the franchise to women by a majority of eleven.

The wife of Judge Norman Ritchie, of the supreme court of New Brunswick, died very suddenly this evening.

He Shoots to Kill.

Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 25.—Outlaw Jim Morrison, who escaped from Pratt mines last week by the use of dynamite, and who afterwards killed Sheriff Dexter in a fight in the mountains of Bibb county, has added another to his list of crimes. A despatch to-night from Woodstock, Ala., says that Monroe Kellum, a deputy sheriff, tried to arrest Morrison in the mountains near there last night. The desperado fired, killing him instantly. The officers are determined to get him, however, dead or alive. The woods are being surrounded. Morrison is well armed.

Tortugas Island Fort.

Key West, Fla., Jan. 25.—Major-General O. O. Howard, U. S. A., arrived here by steamer yesterday and went to Tortugas Island on board the revenue cutter McLane. He will inspect Fort Jefferson and report on the advisability of repairing and garrisoning it. Marine hospital officials will strenuously oppose this movement, as their fumigating plant is there, and they will have to move it if the fort be placed in a condition for army use. Fort Taylor and its garrison will also be inspected when Gen. Howard returns here.

British Pacific Cable

London, Jan. 25.—The Canadian-Australian submarine telegraph is attracting more and more attention here. The interview of Sir Charles Tupper and the general agent with the Marquis of Ripon, secretary of state for the colonies, on Monday, has been the subject of much conversation, and it is said the imperial government will grant an interim subsidy for the Fiji service at once. The question of a permanent subsidy of £25,000 will be considered at the next cabinet meeting. The Marquis of Ripon personally favors granting a subsidy.

The Brazilian Embroglio.

Montevideo, Jan. 25.—News from Pernambuco of Jan. 14th, is: Peixoto's admiralty board has condemned the new cruiser America, purchased in the United States, as unfit to go into battle. They say she must have new boiler tubes, as the American engineers who brought her down from New York have burned them. They also declare that her gun decks must be materially strengthened before she is fit to fight. All her munitions have been landed and stored in the Pernambuco arsenal, and workmen have been sent aboard to make the needed changes. They will be accomplished about Jan. 28th. She will then be renamed the Andrada. Her American crew were ticketed home by the government on the teamer Wadsworth, her officers having signed papers for further service.

The torpedo boat, San Palo, on her speed trial, showed about 16 knots an hour.

The Nitherohi has an entirely Brazilian crew now. She lies anchored in the outer harbor all day, and cruises outside at night. Captain Belfort has offered his resignation on account of a clash with Captain Baker. It has been accepted, and the command of the Nitherohi has been offered to other Brazilians but they all decline unless Baker is displaced by a Brazilian. Complications have arisen over this state of affairs, the government fearing that the American lieutenants, engineers, and gun experts might leave also if Baker were displaced.

The torpedo boats Feisan and the Javelin are still aboard the Nitherohi, and can be unloaded only at Para. The Nitherohi may go there after her new commander is appointed.

SPANISH FEROCITY

President Heureaux of the Haytien Republic

HAS AN EXTREMELY NARROW ESCAPE

From Death at the Hands of Dynamiters in Ambush.

Offenders All Caught—Condign Punishment Meted Out to Them—Shot and Buried in the Public Highway—Relatives Warned Not to Molest the Bodies on Pain of Death.

Port au Prince, Hayti, Jan. 25.—The United States corvette Kearsarge arrived here yesterday. Upon arriving in the harbor the Kearsarge sent a boat to the Alsa, which was off this port, and brought Rear-Admiral Stanton on board. He had orders from the navy department to assume command of the north Atlantic station, and take charge of affairs, especially in Dominican waters. He hoisted his flag on the Kearsarge this morning with appropriate ceremonies.

On Dec. 10, 1893, General Campos, governor of the Azua district, was ambushed and assassinated while riding upon the public road. A few days later President Heureaux passed over the same road, but with a strong military escort. The sudden shying of a mule while passing a thicket at the roadside attracted attention. The escort plunged in and captured six men with dynamite bombs, which they had intended throwing at the President had not the strength of the escort prevented them from doing so. An investigation took place and a conspiracy was revealed. Two brothers, Carlos and Pablo Baez, nephews of a former president, Baez, were implicated and imprisoned. On December 19th Heureaux sent for a brother-in-law of Marckina and told him to get a suit of clothes as he was going to take a trip to Azua. "One suit will be sufficient," gave a grim signification to his words. They embarked upon the presidential yacht, the old Deerhound, of Cherbourg fame, and went to Azua. On the 21st, Marckina, the brothers Baez and the six would-be dynamite bomb throwers were executed by being shot, the former three on the very spot where the blood stains still showed where Campos lost his life. The rites of the church were refused, and also a request by Marckina to be allowed to write a note of farewell to his wife, with whom he had not been allowed communication for 12 months. They were buried in the roadway, where passing wheels and hoofs will soon obliterate all traces of the graves. To the prayers of the family for the remains to give them a decent burial, the reply was made: "Anyone touching these graves will be instantly shot."

Shot at the President.

New York, Jan. 25.—Walter F. Kinnaird, a coffee planter of Jacmel, who arrived from Hayti yesterday, brings word that an attempt to assassinate President Hippolyte was made on the 12th inst. The president went to Jacmel to settle some trouble at the prison, the prisoners having complained they were cruelly treated. While the president was talking with two or three prisoners in the court yard a bullet passed within an inch of his head. One of the prison officers, Luis Gagnon, admitted he fired the shot and said he was sorry he had only one bullet. He wanted revenge for the shooting of his father and brother last September by order of the president.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Nicaragua Canal—Siege of Tegucigalpa.

Managua, Nicaragua, Jan. 25.—President Zelaya, in an interview to-day with regard to the Nicaragua canal, denied the report that the proposition to complete it had been made by an English syndicate. He says he will give the preference to Americans. If sufficient capital to push the undertaking cannot be raised in the United States the canal must be built by those who can furnish the money.

La Libertad, San Salvador, Jan. 25.—The siege of Tegucigalpa, Honduras, by the allied armies has begun. When President Vasquez retired upon the capital, Gen. Ortes, who is in command of the Nicaraguan troops, took Cerro de la Gole without fighting, and thus cut off communication between Tegucigalpa and Vallejo Manen. General Policarpo Bonilla, who commands the Honduran troops, in rebellion against Vasquez, is making his way around to the opposite side of the capital, to cut off communications there also. It is thought the siege of Tegucigalpa will decide the war. Vasquez' forces are now occupying the hills near the city.

A Chance for Nova Scotia.

Toronto, Jan. 25.—Elias Rogers, one of the largest coal dealers in Canada, who also has an interest in the Pennsylvania mines, says if the United States puts coal on the free list Nova Scotia coal will be shipped by barge to the side of ocean steamships at New York and Philadelphia for about the same as it would cost for Western Pennsylvania and Ohio coal in car at the mines.

American News.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 25.—Amherst B. Cheney, private banker at Sparta, prohibition candidate for governor four years ago, and once a state senator, was arrested yesterday on a charge of making collections and failing to remit for the same. It is alleged he is insolvent.

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 25.—The governor has commuted McNulty's sentence.

Philadelphia, Jan. 25.—Childs was slightly stronger than yesterday.

WARM WORDS USED.

Strong Epithets Employed in Legislature Yesterday.

DUPLICATE PAPERS DID NOT AGREE

Honorable Members Call One Another Liars and Thieves—Suggested That the Attorney-General Should be Dismissed for Using Public Accounts for Political Purposes Before They Had Been Presented to the House.

Wednesday, Jan. 24th.

The speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Ven. Archdeacon Scriven.

Mr. Punch presented a petition from C. Major and others for the incorporation of a railway for New Westminster district.

On the suggestion of Hon. Mr. Beaven J. A. Mara, M. P., a former speaker of the house, who was present, was invited to take a seat beside the speaker.

Mr. Smith presented a petition from A. W. Vowell and others for a private bill for a railway.

Hon. Col. Baker moved, seconded by Dr. Watt, that a humble address be presented to his honor the lieutenant-governor, praying him to convey to her majesty's right honorable secretary of state for the colonies, through the honorable the secretary of state for Canada, that, in the opinion of this house, it is expedient that it should be ordained by international agreement, (1) That gold and silver be legal tender to any amount; (2) That the value of silver in terms of gold be fixed; (3) That gold and silver bullion in any amounts be freely turned into coin at state mints. He thought it his duty, the mover said, to introduce this resolution because the subject is one of such paramount importance that it is occupying the serious attention of statesmen over the greater part of he civilized world, and also because it would have a special interest for the people of British Columbia, inasmuch as this province holds in its mountains an amount of silver probably greater than that of any other country in the world. It has important interest for every member of he community, because unless the modern tendency to a universal gold standard and the consequent demonetization of silver, is promptly checked, there will fall upon the human race calamities and disasters so appalling as to mark a dark era in the history of the world. The remedy for such evil lies in what is generally known as international bi-metallism, and, as has been truly said, this not "a battle of the standards, but a battle of millions of money against millions of men." He proceeded to define what is really meant by the terms of currency, value and money. As to currency there is not much difficulty—it means money in motion, or dynamics of money. A certain school of political economists say the "value" of a commodity is measured by the amount of labor which has been expended in producing that commodity, but while such a definition would be quite correct, if all labor were to be so perfectly applied as to produce a maximum of useful effect, yet under present conditions such a definition of value is very far from being correct. The value of a commodity is measured by its capacity for exchange with other commodities. In primitive ages there was no such thing as "money," all trade transactions being carried on by means of barter. Oppressed by the inconveniences of barter, the early nations adopted certain media of exchange according as custom, or the law of the majority, impelled them, and these primitive media of exchange answered the purpose of money in a crude fashion so long as they circulated only where custom had installed them, but the moment any foreign trade was attempted between one nation and another then the difficulties of the situation became apparent. Accordingly the early nations realized the necessity of having as media of exchange commodities which possessed intrinsic value, and as gold and silver possessed the requisite properties in a remarkable degree they were selected. At first they were not used in the form of coin, but were measured out by weight, so that mercantile men had to carry about with them weights and scales. In order to remed this inconvenience individuals of undoubted credit affixed their seals o ingots of gold and silver, as certificates of weight and purity, and this dates back to about 900 years before Christ. This private money has its equivalent in the present day in the bank note, stamped and signed by the name of the banker. The transition was an easy one from the private stamp or seal to the government coin, by law established from the credit of the private individual to that of the state, and he asked the house to take special note of the fact that it is by law and through law that the greater part of the value of metallic money is conferred. As the centuries rolled on silver was the precious metal generally adopted by the nations as money, and not gold. Not because silver possessed superior properties to gold as a medium of exchange, but because silver was the more plentiful metal, and the natural instincts of the human race suggested the necessity of an abundant supply of money in order effectually to lubricate the wheels of trade. In fact, abundance of money is the first necessity of commercial prosperity—not a superabundance, there are disadvantages in that, but even in such case the evils are not comparable to those which follow in the wake of a shrinkage in the quantity of metallic money. In consequence of the demand created for gold and silver by legalizing them as money, the supply became proportionately increased, which gave rise to the employment of a very large amount of labor throughout the world in mining for the precious metals. Each annual supply of gold and silver for many centuries past has has been added to the main store until it has arrived at such vast dimensions that the ratio of the annual supply to the main store is so small that any variations in the annual supply of gold have very little effect upon their market value. In England, up to the time of Edward III., for about 500 years, silver was the sole legal tender, but gold was gradually creeping into use side by side with it, until under the reign of the Plantagenets bi-metallism was adopted as the currency of England, gold and silver were made legal tender to any amounts, and the value of one metal in terms of the other was fixed by royal proclamation. Bi-metallism continued as the currency of England up to the year 1792, when from a variety of reasons in no way connected with the principle of bi-metallism England stopped cash payments and adopted an incontrovertible paper currency, and paper remained the money of England up to the year 1816, when she resumed cash payments, and, under the advice of Sir Robert Peel and Lord Liverpool adopted gold mono-metallism as her currency, and she has held to it ever since. He thought if these eminent statesmen lived in the present day they would have been advocates of international bi-metallism, for they would have recognized the fact that science is fast breaking down the barriers between nations; that education is teaching the people that the interests of humanity are universal, and that international agreement upon sound principles of political economy must work for the benefit of the human race. In Europe in modern times the Latin Union, composed of France, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland, had a bi-metallic currency up to the year 1873, when in consequence of the action of Germany those nations were forced, much against their will, to adopt gold mono-metallism. Germany had a silver currency up to the year 1873, when in her unwisdom, as she now knows, she adopted gold mono-metallism. Austria and Russia have a silver currency. The United States had a bimetallic currency from 1797 to 1873, when, in consequence of the Latin union and of Germany, the States were forced, much against their will, to adopt what, since the repeal of the Sherman act, is gold monometallism. India had a silver currency up to last year, when, much against her will, she was forced to adopt gold monometallism. China and Japan have a silver currency. It therefore appears that prior to 1873 silver was the prevailing currency in the world, but bimetallism was the currency of many of the leading commercial nations. The nations are adopting gold monometallism and forsaking the traditions of their forefathers on account of the fact that the increased facilities for communication have given a great impetus to foreign trade and enterprise, and this has brought into prominence the fact that England is the principal money lender of the world, the creditor of creditors, the hub of commercial enterprise, and as she possesses this cognomen of vantage and stubbornly and selfishly holds to monometallism, which is in favor of the creditor as against the debtor, she forces the other nations in sheer self-defence and much against their will to adopt the pernicious system of currency. The increase in the volume of foreign trade transactions, occasioned by increased facilities for communication, has also brought into greater prominence the working of what is known as Gresham's law in relation to money, so called after Sir Thomas Gresham, who propounded the theory, which appears paradoxical, but is nevertheless true, "that inferior money drives out superior money, but superior money cannot drive out inferior money." Basing their argument upon the accuracy of this law, the old monometallists assert that if international bimetallism became law silver would be the prevailing currency and that gold would disappear. But such an assumption can be proved to be a complete fallacy, because the very fact of bimetallism being made international would at once modify the working of Gresham's law. The chief merit of bimetallism is its compensatory action, and if gold universally went out of currency in order to give place to silver, it would become depreciated, and it would then, according to Gresham's law, begin to drive out silver, and thus equilibrium or steadiness of one metal in terms of the other would be approached. Although fiduciary paper, in the form of foreign bills of exchange, has been in use for centuries, it was not until the foundation of the Bank of England in 1694, and the subsequent issue of bank notes, followed by similar issues from the Banks of Scotland and Ireland, that fiduciary paper began to take its place as a part of the recognized currency of nations, and now the practice has been so far extended by the issue in various countries of bank notes, bank cheques, letters of credit, dock warrants, and a variety of other forms of convertible and inconvertible paper money that it is estimated the amount of actual coin that passes in their negotiation does not exceed two per cent. of the whole. The fundamental principle of a sound paper currency is that it should be represented by an adequate reserve of gold or silver, though such is not the general practice in the present age, the greater part of the commercial transactions of the world being reared upon an unstable foundation of credit. So long as the credit lasts trade flourishes and enterprise is in full swing, but when at last some Mammon god has overstepped the bounds of legitimate speculation, the falsity and rottenness of the whole system is exposed, down comes the sham fabric, carrying ruin and disaster in its train; panic follows on confusion; it is then that the rich men button up their pockets and the Mammon gods issue their fiat, "Let all enterprise be stopped"—and, behold, it is so. That means that hundreds of thousands, aye millions, of industrious men and women are thrown out of work and have not the wherewithal to gain their daily bread; it means that poor men go down like grass before the scythe, and that debtors become the abject slaves of their creditors. All these evils, and all this bitter misery, are the outcome of an inadequate supply, or reserve, of gold and silver, as compared with the fiduciary paper in circulation. The amount of gold money in the world is estimated at £790,000,000 sterling, the silver money being about the same in amount, and yet these two enormous sums of metallic money appear to be insufficient to form an adequate reserve for the quantity of fiduciary paper which mankind desire for the satisfaction of enterprise. Notwithstanding this patent but painful fact, the gold monometallists propose, by the demonetization of silver, to cut down the already inadequate reserve of the precious metals by nearly one-half—for that would practically be the effect of the general demonetization of silver. But the evil would not stop there, for if gold monometallism becomes general silver will fall to less than half its present value, and then all the vast and elaborate works in and in connection with the great silver mines throughout the world would be stopped and hundreds of thousands of men would be thrown out of work. With regard to our own province, it is no exaggeration to say that it would deprive us of more than half our wealth; it would be the greatest blow which could be dealt at the industries of our country; it would absolutely ruin many enterprises which have been founded upon the certainty of our wealth in silver, and it would do all this injury and gross injustice in order to fill the pockets of some influential money lenders in England and elsewhere. It is upon the agriculturist that the appreciation of gold by the demonetization of silver would press with the greatest severity, and the lowering of the price of silver has already told with fatal effect upon him. To quote the beautiful words of Carlyle: "The land is the mother of us all; nourishes, shelters, gladdens, lovingly enriches us all. Yet in how many ways from our first awakening until our last sleep upon her blessed mother bosom, does she, as with blessed mother arms, enfold us all. From noblest patriotism to humblest industrial mechanism; from highest dying for your country's good to lowest quarrying and coal boring for it, a nation's life depends upon its land." And yet we find that the cry comes alike from America, from Europe and from Australia that farming does not pay and the people are migrating from the country into the towns, there to scramble and gamble for wealth. In Great Britain, notwithstanding the great increase in population within the last 20 years, the number of agriculturists has decreased by over 200,000. One of the principal causes of this economic loss may be traced to the disorganization of the monetary system. Say that in an ordinary time ten tons of wheat will purchase one pound weight of gold, but that gold, to take an extreme case, becomes appreciated by the demonetization of silver to double its value, then the agriculturist will have to raise double the quantity, or twenty tons of wheat, in order to purchase one pound weight of gold—that is to say, he will have to do double the work in order to obtain the same amount of gold. The gold monometallist replies that that does not matter, because the pound weight of gold thus obtained can buy double the quantity of any other commodity which he may require; that is to say its exchange value is doubled. But, while that is true in theory, it is not in fact, because the prices or values of the various commodities cannot adapt themselves with sufficient rapidity to the fluctuations in the value of gold. But that is not all. The appreciation of gold would give such despotic powers to the holders of it, that they would dictate their own terms, and the farmer already knows what that means. Our own province had borrowed gold at a moderate rate of interest payable in gold, but if silver is demonetized by the general adoption of gold monometallism, with the consequent appreciation of gold, the taxpayer here will have to pay just so much more interest as gold may be appreciated. But if international bimetallism were to be adopted gold would be depreciated to its normal value and the taxpayer of British Columbia would benefit proportionately. Bi-metallism proposes that both gold and silver shall be legal tender to any amount and that a ratio of one metal in terms of the other shall be fixed by law. It also proposes that gold or silver bullion in any amount may be taken to any mint and turned into coin. It is evident that if one nation adopts it and another does not, there will be—by Gresham's law—a drain of gold from the bi-metallic to the monometallic nation; and not only that, there will be a want of stability of exchange with foreign nations in the matter of silver. But it is evident that this disadvantage could not exist under international bi-metallism. If there were to be a fixed ratio between gold and silver among all civilized nations, there would be no object in trafficking in exchanges of the precious metals, because there would be no variation in their value. The market price of silver would then be the price fixed by international law, which would remain steady as a rock, and why should it not be so if in all countries silver would be turned into coin? If international bi-metallism became law, silver would immediately rise to whatever value was fixed for it by law and the effect of such a rise upon the mines of British Columbia can readily be imagined. He asked the house to bear in mind that under international bi-metallism there would be no possibility of flooding the market with the precious metals, the only difficulty would be to get enough of them, and the effect would be to strengthen the reserve at the back of the paper currency of the world and thus to put credit upon a more stable basis than it stands upon now. One of the arguments, opposed to international bi-metallism is that it would be impossible in time of war, as the international agreement would then be broken. But the belligerent nation would adhere to bi-metallism because it would be entirely in its interest to do so and ruin to do otherwise. The gold mono-metallists, shifting their ground from argument to assertion, say "you will never get England to agree to it," but it is only lately that the question has been enquired into and understood in all its bearings, and it is just commencing to take firm hold of the public mind. Every chamber of commerce in England and Scotland has petitioned in favor of international bi-metallism. One of England's greatest statesmen, Mr. Balfour, is a warm advocate for that system of currency and he is ably supported in his clear arguments by Mr. Grenfell, late governor of the Bank of England, Mr. Hucks Gibbs, one of the leading merchants of London, and a remarkably learned and clever man, Mr. Barclay, and a host of other learned and

Continued on page 3

Mr. L. B. Hamlen,

Of Augusta, Me., says: "I do not know when I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla; it was several years ago, and I have found it does me a great deal of good in my declining years.

I am 91 Years

2 months and 26 days old, and my health is perfectly good. I have no aches or pains about me.

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regulates my bowels, stimulates my appetite, and helps me to sleep well. I doubt if a preparation ever was made so well suited to the wants of old people." L. B. HAMLEN, Elm Street, Augusta, Me., Sept. 26, 1891.

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MILK GRANULES WITH CEREALS.

A combination of the perfect equivalent of Mother's Milk and the finest Barley, specially treated to render it easily digestible.

Sold by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The following named Street is closed to public traffic till further notice, viz: Stanley Street, from North Chatham to Bodwell Street.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

j11-tf

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5 Gordon Street, Victoria.

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j20-1m

$10 REWARD

Will be given to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons injuring or destroying the newly planted shade trees in Beacon Hill Park, or wilfully damaging other Corporation property in said Park.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

City Clerk's Office,
23rd January, 1894. j24

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROTESTANT ORPHAN'S HOME

Hillside Avenue, Victoria, B.C.

Notice is hereby given that the twenty-first annual meeting of the subscribers to the above institution will be held in the committee room of the City Hall, Victoria, on Tuesday, January 30th, 1894, at 8 p.m., to receive the reports of the retiring officers, to elect a Committee of Management for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may lawfully be brought before such meeting.

Donations and subscriptions for 1893 forwarded to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. James Hutcheson, on or before Monday, the 29th instant, will be acknowledged in his report.

CHARLES HAYWARD,
Honorary Secretary.

j23

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Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired at the lowest price in town and the best of work.

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Repairs of every description.

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Opposite Wilson Hotel.

N.B.—Chronometers, Repeaters, Chronographs repaired at half the price charged elsewhere.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use

IS THE BEST.

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Manufactured by

RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,

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To be the only house in B. C. where you can be fitted with glasses which will give comfort and ease to the eyes.

To furnish glasses FAR SUPERIOR in quality to any you can obtain elsewhere.

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ONLY OPTICIANS OF B. C., 37 Fort St.

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The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.

A. HYAMS - - Manager

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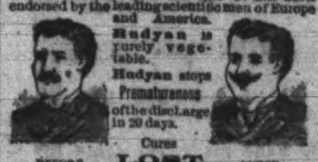

Hudyan is purely vegetable.

Hudyan stops Prematureness of the disc. Large in 20 days.

Cures BEFORE LOST MANHOOD AFTER

Constipation, Dizziness, Falling Sensations, Nervous Twitching of the eyes and other parts. Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. Hudyan cures debility Nervousness, and developes and restores weak organs. Pains in the back are stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private endorsements.

Prematureness means impotency at the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in 20 days by the use of Hudyan.

The new discovery was made by the Specialists of the old famous Hudyan Medical Institute. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1.00 a package or 6 packages for $5.00 (plain sealed boxes). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured, six more will be sent to you free of all charges. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

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A safeguard against infectious diseases. Sold by chemists throughout the world. W. G. DUNN & CO. Works—Croydon, England.

LANGLEY & CO., Victoria,
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FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRE ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, W Third street, Victoria. f1m28

NO. 217.

A BY-LAW

A By-Law to change the name of a portion of the Saanich Road and to authorize the names of streets situate within the limits of the City of Victoria to be affixed at the corners of the said streets upon either public or private property.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:—

1. That the name of that portion of the street now called or known as the Saanich Road, situate within the limits of the City of Victoria which lies between Pembroke street and Tolmie Avenue, being a continuation of the street known as Douglas street, be and the same is hereby changed to that of Douglas street, and the said portion of Saanich Road which lies between Pembroke street and Tolmie Avenue shall hereafter be called and known as Douglas street.

2. It shall be lawful for the Corporation under the direction of the City Engineer to affix at the corners of any street within the City of Victoria, and either on public or private property boards or other signs with the names of such streets respectively appearing thereon.

3. This by-law may be cited as "The Street Sign By-Law."

Passed the Municipal Council on the 20th day of December, 1893.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council the 20th day of December, 1893.

(L.S.) ROBERT BEAVEN, Mayor

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1893, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any section thereof quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

Aluminum Alloy Composite

HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO

Iron, Steel and Brass Founders

2 1-2 per cent. added to mixtures of cheap, low-grade metals gives 20 per cent. increased strength, makes hard metal soft, sound, and non crystallizing, prevents blowholes and sponginess.

Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and lead, with iron and copper, heretofore considered an impossibility.

Price, $5 per 100-pound box, $28 per barrel of 700 pounds, or 3½c per lbs.

Book containing government official report of tests made at Rock Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.

The Hatsfield Furnace and Refining Co., Newport, Ky.

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The publishers of THE MINER will answer any inquiries in regard to the general outlook and future prospects of the Kootenay Country to subscribers. If you want to start in business in any of the cities, they will advise you about the population and the prospects for any particular or general line of trade.

The subscription price of THE MINER, a 12 page weekly journal, is $2.00 per year. It is the oldest established paper in the district.

THE MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.

NELSON, B.C.

1894.

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ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S BAZAR is a journal for the home. It gives the fullest and latest information about Fashions; and its numerous illustrations, Paris designs, and pattern-sheet supplements are indispensible alike to the home dress-maker and the professional modiste. No expense is spared to make its artistic attractiveness of the highest order. Its bright stories, amusing comedies, and thoughtful essays satisfy all tastes, and its last page is famous as a budget of wit and humor. In its weekly issues everything is included which is of interest to women. The Serials for 1894 will be written by William Black and Walter Besant. Short stories will be written by Mary E. Wilkins, Maria Louise Pool, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Marion Harland and others. Out-door Sports and In-door Games, Social Entertainment, Embroidery, and other interesting topics will receive constant attention. A new series is promised of "Coffee and Repartee."

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Bound Volumes of Harper's Bazar for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, post paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 per volume.

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THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Continue from page 2

influential men. But perhaps the best evidence from England in favor of international bi-metallism lies in the report of the royal commission on gold and silver in the year 1888. That commission was composed of twelve selected experts on monetary science, many of whom were gold mono-metallists, but all of whom after the evidence had been taken, signed the report in which it is stated: "We think that if in all these countries gold and silver could be freely coined, and thus become exchangeable against commodities at the fixed ratio, the market value of silver as measured by gold would conform to that ratio, and not vary to any material extent. Apprehensions have been expressed that if a bi-metallic system were adopted gold would gradually disappear from circulation. If, however, the arrangement included all the principal commercial nations, we do not think there would be any serious danger of such a result." President Cleveland gave it distinctly to be understood that notwithstanding the repeal of the Sherman act, which practically continues gold mono-metallism as the currency of the United States, the future policy and earnest endeavor of his government will be to bring about international bi-metallism. It is not the English people who stop the way, but only a small, though highly influential, section of them, and there is therefore good reason to hope that the sound common sense and love of justice which is so characteristic of the English people will assert itself in this case as it has in all others where the interests of the human race are concerned. When international bi-metallism becomes law, then, but not till then, we may expect that the fatal depression which is now weighing so heavily upon agriculture and upon every kind of enterprise throughout the world, will be removed and a new era of prosperity will be inaugurated. In conclusion, he asks the house to remember that it occupies the proud position of being an integral part of the legislative mechanism of the great British Empire, and that as such it possesses the undoubted right of expressing an opinion upon any great question which affects the general welfare of British subjects; but in the object of this resolution the area of welfare is enlarged, it not only affects the interests of the prospectors, the miners and the traders of the province, but it is so wide and far-reaching in its purport that it touches the hem of humanity at large.

The resolution was carried, Messrs. Sword, Hall and Booth dissenting.

Mr. Sword moved an address to the Lieutenant-Governor for a copy of the report or reports made by J. Pierson while acting as travelling government auditor.

Hon. Mr. Turner suggested that the mover should add to the resolution that all correspondence in connection with the matter be brought down, and the motion as amended was carried.

Mr. McKenzie moved for a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Milne, Smith, Anderson, Rogers and the mover, to inquire into the management of the Gauvreau expedition in the northwestern portion of the province in the year 1892, the cost of the expedition, the work accomplished, and other matters connected with the same, with power to call for persons and papers and to report to this house. The mover said he had moved a similar resolution last year, but it had been disallowed. He had heard since that the money appropriated for the work had been wasted, and that the report of Mr. Gauvreau was misleading. If so it should be contradicted by the government, and the charge of waste of money should certainly be investigated. Last year it was disallowed because the charges were brought by one of the men connected with the expedition. There were other and graver charges against the members of the expedition, one of which was that an Indian had been shot at.

Hon. Mr. Vernon said that Mr. Gauvreau had requested that the committee be allowed. He said this to show that Mr. Gauvreau did not wish to shirk investigation. Captain Moore was allowed to join the expedition formed to explore the country, and Captain Moore made some charges. Mr. Gauvreau reported to the government that there was a better route to the mines than the one advocated by Captain Moore. A number of miners had endorsed Mr. Gauvreau's route. Captain Moore became irritated and made charges against Mr. Gauvreau. Since last year Captain Moore had made more serious charges against he expedition in a long letter to the department. It would be hard to make an investigation now, as the members of the party had scattered. He, however, would ask the mover to allow his notice to lie over until all the correspondence on the matter was before the house.

Mr. Hall had visited Cassiar during the year, and learned that there was no truth in the allegations made by Captain Moore.

Mr. Semlin considered the question an important one. It was very necessary, when there were two routes to a country, that the best one should be selected. He would be disappointed if the charges preferred were true, but the main object of the committee was to find out which route was the best.

Hon. Mr. Beaven thought that all hon. gentlemen must admit that it was unfortunate that the committee was not appointed last year. It was a bad principle to adopt to prevent a member of an expedition from making charges. A member of an expedition who refrained from showing up abuses would not be doing his duty. Captain Moore, he understood, had written to all the cabinet ministers asking for an investigation, but could not get one. He even agreed to accept an investigation by deputies of the department. It was outrageous that a man could not have an investigation when he made charges over his own name.

Hon. Mr. Davie said the chief commissioner had satisfied himself that the charges were not correct. He thought the charges should not be considered by the house, but by some other tribunal. The members did not seem to understand the seriousness of the charges; in fact, the charges were criminal. Destruction of property, debauching of women and shooting at an Indian. The house had to pause before it made itself a machine for doing an injury. Captain Moore should have informed the proper authorities of the alleged criminal acts. It was clear to his mind that the chief commissioner's suggestion, to wait for correspondence, was the correct course to pursue.

Mr. Sword moved the adjournment of the debate until Monday, which was carried.

Mr. Kitchen moved an address to the Lieutenant-Governor asking for copies of all correspondence between the premier, Hon. Theodore Davie, and Mr. H. C. Beeton, extending over the period between June, 1893, and the present time. Mr. Kitchen said that his object in moving the resolution was that he had in his hand two documents, one headed "B. C. Defamers," and the other, "Reply to "B. C. Defamers," which purported to be the same, but which were not the same. In one there was a letter which did not appear in the other.

Hon. Mr. Davie did not think that there was a letter missing from the document which had been laid before the house, but he would have no objection to all the correspondence being brought down. The member for Westminster district had evidently purloined the document, hoping to make a point.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said there was one thing in Mr. Beeton's letter to the attorney-general which seemed queer. In that letter Mr. Beeton said "the attorney-general was well able to do justice to the government of the province, with which he, the attorney-general, would no doubt concur." Mr. Beaven had no doubt that the attorney-general would concur in that statement.

Mr. Semlin—A member of the government had just been talking about discipline among subalterns. Here was a subaltern maligning a member of the legislature. If an inferior officer of an expedition could not make charges against the head of that expedition, surely a subaltern should not be allowed to malign a member of the legislature.

Mr. Kitchen—When the attorney-general said that I purloined the document he knew that he was saying what was not true. He knew that he placed that document in my hand himself, whether intentionally or not I do not know. The letter in the document placed before the house and in the one the attorney-general gave me at the Chilliwack meeting are quite different. No doubt if I had not obtained the document the members would have thought that all the correspondence had been placed before them, but it had not.

Hon. Mr. Turner noticed that the opposition members only read Mr. Beeton's letter; they did not read the matter that had been copied out of the News-Advertiser, which was full of scurilious abuse. Part of what appeared in the News-Advertiser was sent to a London paper with the object of preventing the sale of the $600,000 bonds for the parliament buildings. A man who would do that was a traitor to his country. The same matter formed a circular which was distributed in the London stock exchange with the same object. The government certainly did not do that. He and the president of the council were the only members of the ministry who were in Vancouver at the time when Rev. Maxwell said two members of the cabinet were found drunk. He did not know that either he or the president of the council had been found drunk; all he could say was that he had been in the province for thirty years and never had been found in that state. He did not know the Rev. Mr. Maxwell, or what kind of a Christian he was, but from what he had said he guessed he was on the "other fellow's" side. At least two members of the local opposition had concurred in what the Rev. Mr. Maxwell said, and they could find consolation, if consolation it was, in the fact that they had slightly affected the sale of the bonds. If the reports had not been circulated the bonds might have been sold a point higher.

Mr. Cotton said documents had been placed before the members reflecting on his character and slandering him as a member of the House. Some member of the government, or one of its officers, had to answer for this gross abuse of privilege. There was no letter sent to London that he knew anything about. In the opinion of the minister of finance he had done a wrong to the province by attending the meeting at Vancouver. He might say that there were a number of strong government supporters present at that same meeting. The minister of finance did not say that he said anything at the meeting, but he cast a slur on him and many other residents of the province, for attending the meeting. It was an outrageous thing to say that the report of the meeting was cooked to suit a certain political party. He had nothing to do with the reporting of meetings. That was left to the reporters. The minister of finance had said because he (Mr. Cotton) was present, he was responsible for what Rev. Mr. Maxwell said. He knew Mr. Maxwell and felt sure that he was able to defend himself. If so much importance is placed on his statements they should be investigated, and he was sure the members on his side of the house were willing to assist in bringing about that investigation. It was a very serious matter if documents had been carried about the province by the premier for political purposes before they were presented to the House.

Hon. Mr. Davie—The senior member for Vancouver had said one true thing. That was that the member for Westminster district (Mr. Kitchen) had insinuated—

Mr. Cotten—I did not say that Mr. Kitchen had insinuated. I said the finance minister had insinuated.

Mr. Keith rose to a point of order. He wanted to know if the attorney-general was to be allowed to speak twice.

The Speaker—He is speaking to a question of privilege.

Hon. Mr. Davie—Mr. Cotton did say that Mr. Kitchen had insinuated and he was perfectly right, as Mr. Kitchen did nothing but insinuate. The remarks about drunken cabinet ministers mattered little, as the ministers were too well known. Mr. Cotton had said, "If the report in the News-Advertiser was a libel, why was it not taken up?" What was the use of suing a beggar? What was the use of suing men from whom you could get nothing? What was the use of suing men against whom judgments had been issued which could not be collected?

Mr. Cotton—I thought the attorney-general had to speak to the question? He is now attacking the News-Advertiser.

Hon. Mr. Davie was called to order and took his seat.

Mr. Brown had hoped that the attorney-general would have been allowed to proceed. He would like to know how the letter written by the attorney-general to Mr. Beeton could have been written on Nov. 27th, when a letter from Mr. Beeton to the attorney-general, dealing with the same questions, had been written on the 25th of the same month. It was very evident that the letters had been treated in the same manner as a member of the government had said certain newspaper reports were treated. The minister of finance had endeavored to lead the members to believe that he, Mr. Brown, had had something to do with sending a letter to a London paper. He knew nothing about it. If he stumbled over the form of a drunken cabinet minister he would not mention it, as in politics he did not touch the private character of anyone. The attorney-general had also personally attacked Mr. Cotton, through the News-Advertiser company. If the News-Advertiser had been drawing on the provincial treasury for a few years it would no doubt be better off financially.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—If the copy of the document held by Mr. Kitchen is an official one and is not the same as the one laid before the house, the grossest abuse has been made of the privilege of the house. He would be astonished if the house did not condemn the government for "cooking" an important document to suit them before placing it before the house. He suggested that everything mentioned in the document be given the legislature.

Hon. Mr. Davie—A mutilated document has not been placed before the house. The document in Mr. Kitchen's possession had evidently been purloined. He would hereafter call it the purloined document. It was merely a draft of the document that was laid before the house. The letter in the purloined document was only a draft. (Laughter.) Mr. Kitchen has made no discovery, as a letter that will be placed before the house will show.

Mr. Kitchen—Where did I purloin it from?

Hon. Mr. Davie—You know very well.

Mr. Kitchen—Did you not give it to me?

Hon. Mr. Davie—I did not.

Mr. Kitchen—You gave it to me on the platform at Chilliwack with other documents, which you told me to read before I spoke, but not to use them before they became public property. If any purloining was done it was by the attorney-general, who had evidently purloined them from the government printing office. I also saw part of the same document in the telegraph office at Barkerville.

Hon. Mr. Davie—The hon. gentleman is making an exhibition of himself. When I was on the mainland he followed in my wake trying to get hold of what documents he could. When in Barkerville I left a number of documents in the telegraph office and went out. When I returned I found Mr. Kitchen there reading them, and stopped him. A man who would do that is little better than a thief. It shows the class of opponents the government have. I would be sorry to think that any friend of mine would do such a thing. When I say he purloined the statement I say what is true. If I handed it to him I did it accidentally and not to be used. It is immaterial if he did use it, as it is no good. The correct correspondence is before the house.

Mr. Sword—No doubt my colleague's statement is correct. It would be well for the country if the same reliance could be placed on the statement of the attorney-general.

Mr. Kitchen—He (the attorney-general) knows that he is stating a falsehood when he says that I read his private documents in the telegraph office at Barkerville. What I was reading when he came in and interrupted me was a minute of an order-in-council on the mainland petition which he had given to Mrs. Stone in mistake at the public meeting for a document called "Facts and Figures" that he was circulating. Mrs. Stone asked me what it was and I was reading that when the attorney-general came in and interrupted me.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—All this shows how the business of the country is being carried on. Mr. Kitchen had said that the attorney-general had had a copy of the public accounts for 1892-93 at Chilliwack.

Hon. Mr. Davie—I certainly did.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—You had no right to. The public accounts are not public property until they are laid before the house by the minister of finance. An action of that kind had before now resulted in the dismissal of a minister.

Hon. Mr. Davie—The public accounts for the Dominion are made public as soon as they are printed and are distributed before they see the house.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—There is an order of the Dominion house allowing the public accounts to be distributed as soon as they are printed. There is no order of this house allowing such a thing. In any other house a minister would be dismissed for doing such a thing.

Mr. Keith regretted to hear of the breach of privilege of the house and he was also sorry to hear members calling one another liars and thieves. By the warmth displayed by the members of the government it was evident that much of what Mr. Kitchen had said was true. If what Rev. Maxwell said at the Vancouver meeting was not true the government could have brought him to task for it. Mr. Kitchen had acted honorably and "squarely," and was being abused for doing so.

Hon. Mr. Vernon moved to add to Mr. Kitchen's motion that a copy of the report of the Vancouver meeting which appeared in the News-Advertiser be brought down with the correspondence.

Mr. Kitchen asked that the circular letter mentioned in Mr. Beeton's letter as having been circulated in the stock exchange also be included.

Hon. Mr. Turner said the government had not got a copy of the letter, but it was only an extract from the report in the News-Advertiser of the meeting.

Dr. Watt opposed the amendment. He would like to know the use of taking the report of a public meeting from a newspaper and putting it in the sessional papers. The letter circulated in London might be brought down. He read from the News-Advertiser the report of a speech made by Mr. Duval at a public meeting held in Vancouver in April. Dr. Watt said Mr. Duval was reported as practically advising the meeting to attempt to injure the credit of the province so that bonds could not be sold for building the new parliament buildings. It was discreditable that members of the house should try to back up a man who would attempt to do such a thing as injure the credit of the province.

Mr. Brown said Dr. Watt had practically said that those men who opposed the erection of the parliament buildings were backing up a man who would try to injure the credit of the province. He regretted that the province had a government that made such a remark possible. A few remarks that someman made could not be forged into weapons to be used against the Independents.

Mr. Semlin—The attorney-general had said, "What is the use of suing the News-Advertiser for libel?" It is not long ago that the attorney-general sued a Victoria paper for libel. An impartial jury of the attorney-general's townsmen tried the case and decided that the attorney-general's character was worth just $1. He knew nothing about the financial standing of the News-Advertiser, but if the attorney-general sued that paper for libel, and, as before, was awarded $1, could the paper not pay it?

Hon. Mr. Beaven would like to see a copy of the circular letter circulated in the London stock exchange placed before the house, and he hoped a copy of it would be obtained. He had never during his many years' experience heard such language used in the house as the attorney-general had just used. He thought it would be well for the attorney-general or any one else using such language to be called to order. The use of such languages by ministers of the crown would not enhance the credit of the province.

Mr. Booth thought it would be better for the members to obtain a copy of the News-Advertiser containing the report, unofficially, as it would not be creditable to have it placed in the sessional papers.

Hon. Col. Baker said it would be impossible to get the letter circulated in the stock exchange, as circulars and letters used therein were not allowed to come out. He believed that he had been mentioned as one of the cabinet ministers who were drunk in Vancouver. Rev. Mr. Maxwell did not come out and make a manly charge. He just said that the ministers were seen with a drunken man, leaving the impression that they also were drunk. The statement was entirely untrue, and the man who made it knew it to be untrue. He regretted to see so much "mud-slinging" in the house.

Hon. Mr. Davie considered after what had been said that it would be better to withdraw the amendment. The member for Westminster City, Mr. Brown, was present at the meeting held on April 19th, when Mr. Duval proposed that the credit of the province should be injured so that the government buildings bonds could not be sold. Mr. Brown did not dissent from Mr. Duval's remarks, so the inference was drawn that he was fully in accord with them. The member from Vancouver, Mr. Cotton, was one of the committee appointed at that meeting, the chief cry of which was, "Stop the government from getting the funds for erecting the parliament buildings." Men who would attempt to injure the credit of the province would not stop at anything. Fortunately their efforts had little effect.

Mr. Brown said he was requested to attend the meeting at which Mr. Duval spoke, because it was thought the attorney-general would attend, and he was wanted to reply to that gentleman. He was not there, however, when Mr. Duval spoke, and now he was charged with injuring the province because he did not dissent from what Mr. Duval said.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—A man could hardly be held responsible for everything said at a meeting that he happened to attend. He would not like the people to hold him responsible for the language used in the house during the afternoon.

Hon. Mr. Turner rose to speak but was called to order, having already spoken to the amendment.

Mr. Hall favored the withdrawal of the amendment and was proceeding to speak to the question when the speaker called him to order without effect.

The Speaker—Shall the amendment be withdrawn?

Mr. Hall—Certainly it should be withdrawn.

Mr. Hall having taken his seat the motion to withdraw the motion was put and carried and the original motion was then carried.

Mr. Croft moved that whereas for some years past a large area of the most valuable agricultural land in the district of Cowichan, Vancouver Island, the same representing the deltas of the Cowichan, Koksilah and Chemainus rivers, has been inundated by said streams; and whereas the Koksilah river has become obstructed by trees and other driftwood; and whereas the Cowichan river has for the last few years been largely used by lumbermen for floating timber to the sea coast; and whereas large areas of land on the banks of the Cowichan river have been destroyed during the last two years, the Cowichan Indian reserve alone having been reduced by an area of 120 acres; and whereas it is estimated that 2,000,000,000 feet of merchantable timber exists around the head waters of the Cowichan river (of a value delivered in salt water of $10,000,000); and whereas it is of the utmost importance to the district of Cowichan and the Dominion of Canada that the lumber industry in this district may continue; therefore, be it resolved, that an humble address be presented to his honor the lieutenant-governor, representing that representation be made to the Dominion government to take steps towards having the obstructions in the Koksilah river removed, and that the Chemainus and Cowichan rivers be put in such a state that the important industries of lumbering and farming in the district of Cowichan may flourish.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Rogers having been excused from the public accounts committee, Mr. Hall was appointed in his place.

Mr. Watt asked the hon. the chief commissioner of lands and works whether it would not be practicable and desirable for the government to dispose of the lands in the Nechaco Valley to actual settlers, in accordance with the principle of the single tax system; that is, that the province should retain its proprietary rights in, but dispose of, the lands on perpetual lease to those who will occupy and improve them, levying yearly as rental or tax a single impost, which shall include and exclude all other provincial taxes?

Hon. Mr. Vernon replied that it would not be practicable to do as suggested without legislation. The desirability of such legislation was a matter upon which he was not at the present time prepared to give an opinion.

The house adjourned at 5:45.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in the wrappers. If you leave the ends open Write your address carefully

HERE AND THERE.

Prof. Falb, the well known Vienna astronomer, whose meteorological predictions have so frequently turned out correct, issues another list of "critical days" for next year, that is to say, days on which violent storms or other serious forms of atmospheric or terrestrial disturbances may be expected. The days are given in the order of maximum disturbance: August 30, September 29, February 20, March 21, August 1, April 6, January 21, May 5, and October 28. Thus the most serious disturbance may be looked for on August 30, and the slightest on October 28. Prof. Falb also states that the earth will, some six years hence, come into close conjunction with a comet, which was first discovered in 1866, and which has, seemingly, been since moving in an uncertain orbit. According to Dr. Falb's computation this comet will probably collide with our planet about November 13, 1899.—London Chronicle Correspondence.

* * *

Although alligators are less plentiful than they once were, the price of the skins is lower rather than higher than it was some years ago. Skins of other reptiles have become fashionable for many purposes that the alligator skin once served, and the latter is little used now in the manufacture of small articles of ladies' use. Very small alligators are still cheap and plentiful in Southern Florida.

* * *

The negroes of the South are making great educational progress, and the facilities for such development now available for them are large and are increasing greatly. There are now more than 25,000 schools for negroes in the Southern States proper, and in them at least 2,250,000 negroes have learned to read, and, generally, to write. Last year there were in these schools 238,000 pupils and 29,000 teachers. There are also in the South 150 schools for the advanced education of negroes, and seven colleges with negro residents and negro faculties.

* * *

An English girl has been awarded $1000 damages in a breach of promise case. The peculiar part of it is that the man was married when he proposed to her and yet was so earnest in the matter that he tried hard to have her join the Presbyterian church, to which he belonged, and to renounce her own faith, the Roman Catholic.

It is probably not the coldest weather you ever knew in your life; but that is how you feel just know, because past sufferings are soon forgotten, and because your blood needs the enriching, invigorating influence of Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the Superior Medicine.

GILLETT'S PURE POWDERED 100% LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.

Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.

E. W. GILLETT, Toronto.

LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD,

General and Nervous Debility,

Weakness of Body and Mind. Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble Manhood fully Restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Organs and Parts of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

Ladies,

Mother Green's Tansy Pills. Used by thousands. Safe, Sure and Always Reliable. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. From all Druggists or mailed, free from observation, on receipt of $1.00. Sealed particulars, 2 cents.

LANE MEDICINE CO., MONTREAL, CAN.

For sale by Langley & Co., Druggists, Victoria. m-w-&F

THEY ARE PLEASANT TO TAKE YET POWERFUL TO CURE

EDELJAY'S LIVER LOZENGES. 25 CENTS A BOX.

They do not nauseate or sick and weaken the system like pills and other purgatives, but they tone up the liver and stomach, and give them sufficient strength to do their work naturally and well. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Headache, Biliousness, Pimples, Sallowness and all diseases arising from impure blood, or sluggish liver.

Ask Your Druggist For Them.

Speedy. - Thorough, Permanent,

Describe the beneficial effects experienced by all using

Johnston's Fluid Beef

as a means of gaining Strength.

It nourishes and builds up.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The following named street is closed to public traffic till further notice, viz: First street, between Bay and King's Road

E. A WILMOT,
City Engineer.

A Common Error.

Chocolate & Cocoa are by many supposed to be one and the same, only that one is a powder, (hence more easily cooked,) and the other is not.

This is wrong--
TAKE the Yolk from the Egg,
TAKE the Oil from the Olive,
What is left?
A Residue. So with COCOA.

In comparison,
COCOA is Skimmed Milk,
CHOCOLATE, Pure Cream.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR CHOCOLAT MENIER. ANNUAL SALES EXCEED 35 MILLION POUNDS.

If he hasn't it on sale, send his name and your address to Menier, Canadian Branch, 12 & 14 St. John Street, Montreal.

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To get a situation
To hire help
To let a room
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Then Try a "Times Liner,"

ONE CENT

Per word each insertion.

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(Established 1867)

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Office: 90 Johnson St.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Point Comfort Hotel Company, Limited, in liquidation.

All persons having claims against the above company are required to send in their claims, duly attested, to the undersigned, within ten days from this date.

Dated 20th day of January, 1894.

Room No. 2, A. H. SCAIFE,
Wilson House, Victoria. Liquidator.
j19-10t

NOTICE.

Municipal Act, 1892.

I hereby give notice that I intend to apply at the sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners to be held in next March for the transfer from myself to Horatio White, of the license now held by me to sell wines, spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at the "Omineca Saloon" Government street, in the city of Victoria.

M. J. CONLIN.

Dec. 6th, 1893. ja17-30t

NOTICE.

I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Mrs. D. H. Adams, after this date.

Dec. 23, 1893. D. H. ADAMS.

THE WEEKLY TIMES
THE WEEKLY TIMES
—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM—
—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.—

VETERINARY.

D. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.; Office at Bray's Livery 100 Johnson Street. Telephone 132; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

THOMAS HOOPER
ARCHITECT.
Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT.
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

MUSICAL.

BANJO and Guitar instructions by Chicago's popular banjoist, Mr. T. W. Reamer, Five Sister Block. 24

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice, Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 422.

PIANO TUNING—Jas. Sheridan, room 2, S.W. corner of Five Sister Block, 2nd flat, Fort street. o10-tf

SCAVENGERS

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, jal3 Secretary.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS.
Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each m in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja16 C. DUBOIS MASON, secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy25 d. A BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 128, G.R.C. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions are cordially invited. R. H. SWINERTON,
1-19 octtfe E. of R. & S.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 4,
Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knight ro cordially invited to attend. E. FERDINAND,
oct7 K. of R. & S.

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN
Society Meets in their own hall, Blanchard st., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join.
E. C SMITH Secretary.

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L. GOODACRE.
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher, Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Naval Navy.

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PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS
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Dr. West calls particular attention to the Dunn Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

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To put your watch in thorough and good running order, I will guarantee to do so, or charge you nothing.
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And help of all kinds furnished on short notice, free of charge.
We respectfully ask your patronage.
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NOTICE.

The Victoria and Esquimalt Mail and Express will make a change for two months, commencing 1st February to 1st April. Leave Post Office at 8—11—3, return at 9—12—4. W. J. KING, Prop.

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

3 NIGHTS
And Special Saturday Matinee
Beginning, Thursday, Jan. 25th
The Calhoun Opera Co.
45 PEOPLE 45
Competent Orchestra
Chorus of 24
Every opera beautifully costumed and correctly mounted.
Thursday: "Black Hussar."
Friday: "Bohemian Girl."
Saturday Matinee: "Mikado."
Saturday Ev'g: "Said Pasha."
Prices, evening performances, $1.00, 75c. and 50c. Matinee, 50c. and 25c. Seats at Jamieson's.

CHARITY BALL
Given for the benefit of the poor of Victoria, by the
KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS,
—IN—
ASSEMBLY HALL,
—ON—
Wednesday, 31st January, 1894.
Tickets, admitting lady and gentleman, $1.50, can be procured from Watson & Hall, grocers; Dean & Cryderman, druggists; office of Kurtz & Co; R. Jamieson, bookstore; C. E. Jones, druggist; Geo. S. Russell; T. N. Hibben, bookstore; H. Waller, clothier. Or of the following committee: M. J. Conlin, F. Lelloy, H. B. Rendell, Thos. Watson, E. E. Leason, P. M. Cryderman, Geo. S. Russell, O. P. Myers, G. K. Gilbert, Chas. Bush.
O. P. MYERS, Treas. ED. E. LEASON, Sec'y.
GEO. S. RUSSELL, Chairman.

A SOCIAL
Will be given on Tuesday, January 30th, by the Societies of the Central Church in the hall next the church. An entertaining programme is being prepared to consist of songs, recitations and readings, after which refreshments will be supplied. j25-td

SITUATIONS VACANT.

BOY WANTED—Langley & Co. j24-2t

WANTED—Girl 16 years of age to do housework. Apply 41 Kings Road, Work Estate.

WANTED—Good, Live, Active Representative in this city and vicinity, to take agency for our Kosine Fuel Saver and Fumigator. A reliable article. Good profit. Factories, hotels and families use this compound. Address with stamp THE KOALINE FUEL CO., Windsor, Ont. n22-3m

AGENTS make $5 a day. Greatest kitchen utensil ever invented. Retails 35cts. 2 to 6 sold in every house. Sample, postage paid, 5cts. Forshee & McMakin, Cincinnati, O. wed-28-o11

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Situation by an experienced waiter; several years in city. Apply X., Times office. j24-2t

FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD—Do you want to buy a beautiful present? Now is your time. An upright grand piano by Bush & Gerts of Chicago; perfectly new; cost nearly $600; will be sold to the first offer over $275! Cash. Apply 51 Yates St. j23-tf

FOR SALE—Royal Saloon. Apply at 40 Quadra street. j3-1m

FARM FOR SALE Or Exchange for city property. Apply Shore's Hardware Store, 57 Johnson St. ja 11-1mo

TO LET.

TO LET—Adjoining Government buildings, first class bedrooms with use of sitting room and fire; first class house-keeping rooms for married couple. 63 Superior St., James Bay.

TO-LET—Furnished house of eight rooms, situated on Blanchard street, between Fisgard and Pioneer; rent $25 per month. Address A. B., Times office. j20-6t

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO-LET on reasonable terms to proper party; short distance from P. O. Hall, Goepel & Co., 100 Government street. j17-1m

TO LET OR LEASE—Hotel with 20 rooms and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete; central location. Apply 16 Trounce avenue. j3-tf

FOR RENT—That beautifully situated residence on, MacGregor Avenue, containing 8 rooms, bath and closets. This house commands one of the best views in Victoria. Appy to Ewen Morrison, Shawnigan Lake Lumber Co.'s Office. d26-1m

TO LET—A residence of twelve rooms. Occupied recently for lodging and boarding house, 136 Johnson street, containing a cellar of one hundred feet long, with walls three feet wide and nine feet high, of solid stone, with a fine malt kiln of iron and brick in the rear of the cellar, directly at the side of Bunster's brewery; the kiln could be used either for malting or other drying purposes. Rent to suit the times. Apply upon the premises to Mr. John Leahy for information. The residence can be had separately from the cellar, which is suitable for any kind of dry storage, having a cement floor and perfectly dry, etc. d23

TO LET—Nine-roomed 2-storey house; large garden; near sea and cars; rent low. 224 Simcoe street, between Montreal and St. Lawrence streets, James Bay. d21-1m

TO LET—Two well-lighted flats, one 30x65, and one of 7 rooms. Apply to L. LEWIS, 46 Yates St., city. d7-1m

MISCELLANEOUS

SUITS TO ORDER—from $16.00 up, at 101 Douglas St. Jan4-tf

PANTS TO ORDER—from $4.00 up, at 101 Douglas St. Jan4-tf

B. VAN VOLKENBURGH,
BUTCHER AND PACKER,
72 Yates street. Oc17

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The Daily Times.

THE DIGNIFIED PREMIER.

Premier Davie should learn to keep his temper under control and thus avoid such proceedings as he indulged in yesterday. No private member solicitions for the reputation and dignity of the assembly would be guilty of an outbreak of vulgarity and impoliteness that even a respectable bar-room would not tolerate, and the leader of the house should be even more careful. The premier's accusation of theft against Mr. Kitchen and his mean personal attack on Mr. Cotton were entirely indefensible, unworthy of any man occupying the position of prime minister and out of place in an assembly of legislators. The province has every right to expect that the leader of its government will demean himself as a gentleman—at least when he is in his place in the house. The premier of course finds himself in a difficult position, with the prospect before him of ejection from the seat of power, but that does not excuse his exhibition of rowdyism. The exhibition was also foolish from the expediency point of view, for the public will be apt to conclude that there would have been less ill temper if the premier had not been conscious of wrongdoing. That unfortunate "Defamers" compilation seems to have some very queer features about it, and perhaps the people will yet be edified by having all the truth concerning it made known. There is something very remarkable in the premier of a province hawking around on a campaign tour documents that are yet to be submitted to the House. The privileges of the assembly are supposed to be the objects of the tender care of a number of its members, but here is a plain infraction of them which these gentlemen find it convenient to ignore. What is an offence in a common individual is permissible to the man who for the moment happens to be at the head of the government. As for Mr. Davie's own regard for the dignity of the House, his professions of solicitude on certain occasions in the past will not have been forgotten. How do these comport with the acts of contempt of which he has now been guilty in the premature use of public documents and in vulgar abuse of two fellow members on the floor of the House? The people of British Columbia will hardly be induced by such exhibitions as these to abandon their intention of securing a change of government.

BETTER INVESTIGATE.

When Captain Moore's complaints in re the Gauvreau expedition came before the House last year the Times expressed the opinion that it would be better for all parties concerned if the investigation asked for were held. It seems to us that the circumstances connected with the renewal of the request very strongly uphold that opinion. Members of the government say that Mr. Gauvreau himself is quite anxious that there should be an investigation, and it can easily be understood that being confident in the strength of his own case he would prefer an open enquiry. There is left no good excuse for the further refusal of such enquiry, unless one arises from the correspondence which the chief commissioner spoke of. The commissioner's contentions in regard to the maintenance of discipline are of the flimsiest character; no question of discipline should be allowed to intervene where the rights of the public are concerned. It is manifest that if Mr. Moore's charges are unfounded they should, in justice to Mr. Gauvreau and his expedition generally, be dispelled. On the other hand, if they are well-founded the public has every right to know the truth, because public money and the interests of the province in the Yukon country are involved. The matter has become more serious still now that further charges have been made against the expedition, namely, of ill conduct towards the Indians. On this point Premier Davie gave utterance to some very nonsensical remarks. He surely does not expect a private individual to take the attorney-general's place in bringing criminal actions before the courts.

That good Tory paper the Montreal Gazette lately said: "The general complaint in the wholesale trade of the city is that business is being injuriously affected by the uncertainty that recent talk has created in regard to the tariff. Two months ago at the Bank of Ottawa meetin, the president, Mr. Magee, referred to the same feeling, and time has only made it the more evident. Retlers meeting, the president, Mr. Magee, remouth business, and wholesalers are left in uncertainty as to what their position will be in a month or two, after parliament has dealt with the government's proposals. A definite statement that parliament would be called at an early date would be gladly welcomed where merchants most do congregate, and its early action on the tariff issue would add to the feeling of satisfaction." When one of its chief journalistic supporters talks in this way the government ought to see that its duty as well as its interest lies in settling the tariff question as soon as possible. That would be altogether better than delay with "looking to Washington" as an excuse.

The Toronto Empire has been misled into discussing seriously the report that a force was to be raised in Canada for ex-Queen Liliuokalani's service. A good many others appear to have taken the report seriously, and they will no doubt feel highly delighted when they find they have been thus deceived by a very silly canard. The author of the report has represented that he meant it for a joke, but it looks more as if it had found its origin in the "penny-a-liner" instinct.

The Colonist finds that the Times "treats its readers to a string of speculations so supremely foolish that no one out of the lunatic asylum will pay the least attention to them." But the Colonist has paid some attention to them; therefore the Colonist, according to its own confession, should not be outside the lunatic asylum. Our amiable neighbor has our full consent to its self-removal to New Westminster.

The chief cause of regret in connection with the Corbett-Mitchell affair is the preliminary knockout of Governor Mitchell. It is surely time that the brutal "sport" called prize-fighting should stop.

THE TICKET.

To the Editor: The nomination of Messrs. Croft, Snowden, Bryden, Hunter, Little, Dunsmuir and others of that ilk for seats in the legislature was possibly put out as a "feeler." The Colonist people wanted to know if public opinion in British Columbia would stand a little more of that sort of thing, and they put forth the names of a few members and paid officials of the compact to ascertain if the sentiment of the people had changed since the days when a president of the council was in the habit of pulling down the hands of members of the house when, unthinkingly, they were recording their votes without having consulted the master. It was an insolent thing for the Colonist to do. The Colonist itself is under the spell of the charmer—its management was some months ago hypnotized, and it could not if it would express an independent opinion on the question. Mr. Croft or Mr. Snowden—two of the gentlemen named by the Colonist as candidates—are not tied to the wheels of the political Juggernaut as securely as is the Colonist itself. I need not go into details; every person knows the situation, and many wonder why one or two more of its proprietors were not put on the list.

STOKER.

UNNECESSARY INQUESTS.

To the Editor: When will the time come when we can get a coroner to take a good practical common sense view of cases coming before him for consideration? I was a silent spectator of the coroner's inquest yesterday afternoon in the city hall to ascertain the cause of death of the late Mrs. Manson. The evidence showed clearly that an inquest was wholly uncalled for, and that had the judgment of the late coroner, Dr. Morrison, been brought to bear on the question such would not have occurred. Evidently the desire to give doctors fees and a chance to mutilate the body of a poor person is too strong, and hence it overcomes the higher and nobler demand for justice. Dr. George Duncan, health officer, stated in his evidence that he told the coroner's policeman that he had attended the woman and could give a certificate stating the cause of death, and that to his mind there was nothing suspicious of foul play. Yet, in the face of this fact from a thoroughly reliable physician, the coroner must have an inquiry and a post mortem examination, must have the body of the poor woman hacked to pieces. The use of the smallest modicum of common sense would have avoided this. The whole evidence before the jury clearly showed this, and also that the coroner before deciding to hold an inquest, did not make a good preliminary investigation to satisfy himself that foul play was done by anyone. If I mistake not this is not the first case that has occurred under the present coroner, nor is it the first time his notice has been drawn to the matter. We all love our near ones and the thought of having a post mortem examination on any one of them is very repugnant and we hope that he will take a pointer and read up some work not on common law but on common sense and feeling. Our city, just at the present time cannot afford to throw away money on anything worse than useless.

CITIZEN.

POINTED HINTS.

To the Editor: The government is putting forth every effort to consolidate its heterogeneous elements and to agree upon a ticket. The meeting on Tuesday night was not entirely successful, but it helped to show, more plainly than before, from which direction the wind was blowing. Your "esteemed contemporary," in the flesh, was present and quietly threw out a few kedge lines to pull himself into the circle from which the ticket is to be selected. I hope he will succeed. But to the point about which I started to write—"What are you going to do about it?" Are you going to fight your old enemy as before, and do you hope to beat him as easily, without organization, as in former times? Davie and his crowd, from a party point of view, are doing exactly the right thing at the right time. Who is going to take the lead in organizing the opposition in Victoria in order to accomplish the overthrow of a premier whose sole plea for support is that he is going to spend money in Victoria? Is Mr. Beaven doing anything or does he ever do anything to bring together and consolidate the opponents of the government, who for many years in this city have been a majority of the electors? Your paper is the recognized opposition organ in the province, and, I suppose, naturally occupies a prominent position in the party. Have you no influence with Beaven and Cotton, and cannot you induce both of these men to step aside in favor of a more popular man? I tell you the people of Victoria are anti-Davie as much as ever, but I cannot say they are pro-Beaven—indeed, I know the workingmen are not. At present, as you must admit, the interests of the opposition are drifting—drifting—drifting.

AN OLD WALKEMITE.

Superstition and Fact.

A remark of M. Richet, the eminent French psychologist, may be said to strike the keynote of the following, he says. Arguing (in 1884) for the genuine character of hypnotic somnambulism he said: "If the phenomena are stimulated, then the skill, the perfection, the universality of the imposture, everywhere and always, constitute one of the most extraordinary phenomena in the records of science." M. Richet was thinking of the ordinary and familiar features of hypnotism, which, as I understand, are now denied by no competent authority; but his remark is each applicable with equal force to the alleged phenomena of ghosts, physical movements of untouched objects, unexplained noises and disturbances, clairvoyance, the divining-rod, crystal vision, and so forth. The accounts of these have not been accepted by science, but, granting imposture in all these cases, the universal similarity of the imposture is a very curious phenomenon. Further, we must note that many of the contested and disdained phenomena notoriously accompany persons subject to trance, to convulsive movements, and other abnormal nervous conditions. This is said to be so at present, and can it be by accident that this was always said to be so in the past? We hear of clairvoyance, of physical movements of objects, of commands transferred and obeyed from a distance, of "telepathic" hallucinations voluntarily produced, among the very people who accept the ordinary and accepted phenomena of hypnotism. Now, in old witch trials, in old ghost and bogie stories, in the reports of anthropological observers among savages, we find the ordinary and accepted phenomena of hypnotism occurring among the witches, the "possessed," the ghost seers, the savage medicine-men. They, too, are not only subject to convulsion and rigidity and trance, but they are clairvoyant. They produce phantasms of themselves at a distance, their presence is attended by unexplained noises and physical movements of objects. Now there must be some cause for this remarkable coincidence—namely, the uniformity of ancient and modern reports of phenomena still unaccepted by science—always accompanying other phenomena which science is now content to accept. At the lowest, there must be a traditional system of imposture, or a common persistent sympathy in hallucination. Thinking savages, according to Mr. Tyler, were deeply impressed by two groups of biological phenomena. They asked what makes the difference between a living body and a dead one? Again, what causes awaking, sleeping, trance, disease, death? Next, what are the human shapes that appear in dreams and visions? They concluded that life can go away and leave a man insensible or dead, while a phantom of the living man can appear (in dreams, one presumes) to people at a distance from him. The savage philosopher then mentally combines and identifies the life and the problem. The result is, life is a soul when at home in the body, a ghost when abroad, out of the body. Mr. Tyler gives abundant accounts of "veridical hallucinations" and of "clairvoyance," but he expressly does not ask are these tales true, and, if so, what is their meaning? Now it is evident that if clairvoyance does occur, and if the phantasm of the clairvoyant is actually seen in the place which he fancies he visits, and if the appearances of men at the hour of death are verily beheld at a distance, then the savage's philosophy had more to go upon than mere dreams, shadows, shadows, sleeping, waking, and the contemplation of death. He was really in touch with disputed, unaccepted phenomena, and these phenomena are of high importance. They would not, indeed, justify the savage theory that phantasm and life are identical, that life is soul at home and ghost abroad. But, if accepted, they would demonstrate the existence of a new range of human faculties.—Andrew Lang in the Contemporary Review.

The Town Wall of Stirling.

At the monthly meeting of the Stirling Natural History and Archaeological Society, on November 21st, ex-Bailie Ronald read a long and interesting paper on "The Town Wall of Stirling." The town, he said, was not a walled or fortified place until about the middle of the sixteenth century, although the castle and constabulary had from an early period been enclosed by what was known as the King's Dyke. It was in 1547-8, when the infant Queen Mary was in danger from English intrigues that the town wall was built in order to make the castle a safe place of residence, the queen dowager, the well affected nobles and gentry subscribing upwards of £2,000 Scots for the building, strengthening and up-making of the walls of the burgh. The disaster at Pinkiecleuch, however, rendered it advisable to seek a still safer refuge for the queen, and she was conveyed to Inchmahome, where she passed perhaps the happiest winter of her life in the society of her four Maries. The Stirling wall was considerably strengthened during the trouble of King James' minority, and when, nearly a century later, Oliver Cromwell thought of besieging the town, it was so well defended that he deemed it prudent to keep at a safe distance. But the burghers, somewhat unaccountably, afterwards admitted General Monk's forces, the town's accounts containing the following entry: "Item for ane lastrom to schoor lycht qwhen the Inglisches enterk the toun in the nycht, £2 2s." Mr. Ronald stated that the humiliation felt by the inhabitants at the castle being garrisoned by Englishmen was so great that for a century afterwards Cromwell's period was referred to, not as the Commonwealth, but as the time of the Inglisches. With the rebellion of 1745, when the twoa surrendered to Prince Charlie, the history of the town wall as a means of defence came to an end. After referring to the historical events in which the wall played a part, Mr. Ronald described the five entrances to the town through the wall. The main gate was the Barrasyet, at the end of the town, now Port street, and was 120 feet long by 20 feet thick, with an inside stair and embrasured top. It was removed about 1770 on account of the obstruction to traffic. Of the east part of the wall a most interesting part was still to be seen in Messrs. Kinross' coachwork. There was a chamber in the wall, possibly used as a lookout, and in the inside of the wall there was an apartment, with a dungeon below, known as the "Thieves' Hole," into which malefactors were summarily thrown and kept imprisoned without light or any provision for decency. Mr. Ronald's paper also gave an interesting account of the formation of the Black Walk, one of the glories of Stirling, in the latter half of the last century, and afforded much information regarding various places of interest in the ancient burgh.

At Russell & McDonald's,
Opposite the Iron church, Douglas street.

THE MARKETS

A Short Summary Covering Articles Produced by the Farmer.

Island eggs are more plentiful and the price has declined still further, being now quoted at 30 cents a dozen. Potatoes are becoming scarcer, and the price has advanced to $1.50 a sack. American bacon is a trifle higher, as will be seen by the price list. Japanese oranges are having quite a run at present. They are selling at 75 cents a box. Bananas are entirely out of the market. Trade is very satisfactory on the whole.

Below are the retail prices in this week:

Victoria, Jan. 25.	
Flour	
Salem	5 75
Ogilvie's (Hungarian)	6 00
Lake of the Woods (Hungarian)	6 00
Premier	6 00
Three Star	5 75
Victoria	5 75
Lion	5 75
Royal	5 50
Wheat, per ton	30 00@40 00
Oats, per ton	32 50@35 00
Barley, per ton	32 00@35 00
Middlings, per ton	30 00
Bran, per ton	27 00@30 00
Ground Feed, per ton	30 00@35 00
Corn, whole	45 00
" cracked	50 00
Cornmeal, per 10 lbs	40
Oatmeal, per 10 lb	50
Rolled Oats, per lb	6
Potatoes, per bag	1 50
Honolulu sweet potatoes	5c per lb
Cabbage	3
Hay, baled, per ton	18 00@20 00
Straw, per bale	1 00
Onions, per lb	4
Eggs, Island, per doz	30
Imported eggs	25
Australian sugar, per pound	6 1-2
Butter, Island roll, (2 lbs)	60@75
New Zealand Creamery, per lb	35
" Creamery, per 3 lbs	1 00
Cheese, Canadian, per lb, retail	20
" American, per lb	18@20
Hams, American, per lb	20@22
" Canadian, per lb	17@22
Bacon, American, per lb	22
" Rolled, per lb	18
" Long clear, per lb	17
Shoulders, per lb	14
Lard, per lb	18@20
Pig's feet, per doz	75
Tongues and Sounds, per kit	2 25
Meats—Beef, per lb	7@15
Sides, per lb	8@9
Mutton, per lb	10@15
Pork, fresh, per lb	12@15
Chickens, per pair	1.50@2.00
Turkeys, per lb	20@25
Geese, per lb	20@25
Fish—Salmon (Spring), per lb	10@12
Salmon (Smoked), per lb	8@10
Halibut	10@12
Smoked halibut	12 1-2
Cod, per lb	8@10
" (Nfld), per lb	12 1-2
Small fish	5@8
Smelts, per lb	10@12
Sturgeon, per lb	7@8
Herring (Labrador), per doz	50
" (smoked) " "	50
Eastern oysters, fresh, per quart	75
Fruits—Apples, per pound	5@8
Oranges	
" (Mexican)	30@35
" (Japanese), per box	75
Lemons, California, per doz	25@35
" (Australian)	25@30
Pine apples, apiece	25@50
Cranberries, per quart	15@20

The Germ Killing Element in the Blood

Drs. V. C. Vaughan and C. T. McClintock, of Michigan University (Medical News, December 23), announce that they have discovered and isolated the element of the blood that is fatal to disease germs. That the blood contains such a substance has been known since 1872, when it was shown that bacteria injected into the circulation rapidly disappear. Since that time, other investigators have shown that the addition of salt, bouillon, and other substances does not destroy the germicidal property of blood, that the property is not due to the blood-cells but to some soluble constituent, and that it can be destroyed by dialysis in the blood. Most experimenters agreed that the agent probably belonged to the class of compounds called nucleins, and some considered it to be identical with the serum albumin. According to the experiments of Drs. Vaughan and McClintock this is not so. By proper chemical treatment, they have isolated from the serum of the blood of dogs and rabbits a nuclein with which they have been able to kill the germs of anthrax, cholera, and other diseases. The nuclein is colorless and clear, and can be heated to a temperature approaching the boiling-point while retaining its properties. These results promise great things for medicine. Treatment by injection of blood-serum has been found impracticable, on account of the great quantity which must be used to bring its germ-killing property into play, but now, if its essential element has been isolated, as seems probable, it should be easy to employ this with effect in germ diseases.

Dunfermline and the Bruces.

Lord Elgin, the newly-appointed Viceroy of India, was on the 14th ult. presented with the freedom of Dunfermline. On the same day forty-seven years ago Lord Elgin's father was admitted a burgess of the burgh. The Courier says:—As possessor of an illustrious name, and as one who had done a good stroke of hard work for Fifeshire, it was meet that the people of Dunfermline should confer on Lord Elgin the freedom of the Royal burgh in recognition of his Lordship's appointment to the Viceroyalty of India. Dunfermline has a most interesting historical connection with the Bruce family, of which Lord Elgin is the head. Dunfermline's noble ecclesiastical pile, founded by King Malcolm Canmore and his Queen, St. Margaret, eight centuries ago, contains, besides the dust of about a dozen kings and queens, the remains of the most celebrated of them all, King Robert Bruce. It was peculiarly appropriate that the descendant of the great Liberator of Scotland from the thraldom of England should receive the honor which was bestowed on him on Saturday. The grandson of the nobleman who procured for and sold to his country at a loss to himself the "Elgin Marbles," the finest specimens of Grecian sculpture in existence, the son of the most beneficent Governor-General that ever guided the destinies of Canada, and who died at his still-higher post of Viceroy of India, was one whom to honouring Dunfermline must have felt was honouring itself. There are good grounds for hoping that Lord Elgin's reign will be a successful one in the highest office that can be filled by a subject of Her Majesty.

London Hospital Cough Cure

MAINTAINS ITS REPUTATION
SOLD BY

Cochrane & Munn,

Prescription Druggists,
Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Fine English table cutlery at Fox's

—No eastern mail by the Premier last night.

—Suits to order, $16; pants, $4. H. J. Matthews, 101 Douglas St. *

—We have the finest stock of wall papers in the province. Weiler Bros. *

—Canton Victoria, P. M., I. O. O. F., meets to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

—Have you tried the Perfection granite iron ware? If not, Weiler Bros. will show you what it is. *

—A special theatre service will be given by the tramway company during the Calhoun opera company engagement.

Sheffield razors (guaranteed), strops, shaving brushes, etc., the best variety in town, at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—The regular monthly meeting of the W. C. T. U. was held this afternoon at the house of Dr. and Mrs. McGregor, Maclure street.

—Tenders for the supply of provisions to the Old Men's Home, construction of sidewalks and binding the annual civic report have been received.

—John Woods was charged with vagrancy at the police court this morning. Woods acted in such a peculiar manner in court, and previously in the police cells, that he was remanded. The medical health officer will examine him as to his sanity.

—H. M. S. Garnet took on coal yesterday and the Pheasant is coaling to-day. The latter will probably go to Vancouver on Saturday to bring down the supernumeraries from England. H. M. S. Garnet will sail for England as soon after February 1st as possible.

—The Paragon Oil took the highest award at the Chicago World's Fair. It equals the electric light in brilliancy; neither smoke nor smell. Read the label and see what you are using. We warrant the Paragon Oil not to smoke. Try it. $1.65 per can. The Paragon Oil Co., 51 Yates street. *

—Peter Lowe was charged in the police court this morning with being in possession of an overcoat that had been stolen from the Oriental hotel. Lowe was arrested by Constable Palmer and was sentenced by Magistrate Macrae to nine months' hard labor. Three months ago Lowe was sentenced under the name of James McBride to two months' hard labor for the theft of another overcoat.

—A few days ago a Chinaman was fined $20 or given the alternative of imprisonment. He told the police that he had no money; he was very poor. He was being searched, when $200 was found safely stitched away in a corner of his coat. The Celestial felt very uneasy when the officer put his hands in the money. He protested that it was hard to get work and he did not want to pay his fine. If he went to jail he would be kept for nothing and would save his money as well. He went gleefully to jail.

—Major William Brown, assistant general freight agent of the C. P. R., is in the city on a business trip. He confirms the report of a traffic arrangement made with the Great Northern by which the C. P. R. will enter Seattle. The arrangement goes into effect February 1st, and a daily service each way will be commenced. It will be a joint train, the Great Northern handling it to New Whatcom and the Canadian Pacific from Whatcom to Vancouver. Mr. Brown says an improvement is noticeable in business and he expects to see a good spring trade.

—The placing of the steamer North Pacific on the Victoria route and the withdrawal of the City of Kingston is not a welcome change among business people, the travelling public or those who have charge of the mail. The steamer is old and antiquated, and will be unable to keep to anything like the schedule in the run of 220 miles daily. Complaints are general from all who have to use the line. The company made the change on account of lack of business, and the North Pacific will no doubt succeed in killing the remainder of the trade. If the owners of the Flyer will take a look over the ground again they will probably find the situation favorable.

—The annual congregational meeting of the First Presbyterian church was held last evening. The reports of the session, managers and other officers of the church were read, showing the standing of the congregation to be very satisfactory and the progress of the work encouraging. The income for the year was over $5,000, and the managers were enabled to present a clean balance sheet. There are no floating debts, the only liability being a small mortgage. The ladies' aid, the choir, and other societies had much to do with bringing about this satisfactory state of affairs. The four retiring managers were re-elected, and J. McIntosh and J. Lake were elected to fill vacancies.

—The Cowichan footballers hold a dance at Duncan's Friday night.

—New plush mantel borderings at Weiler Bros., very pretty colors.

—There was a good attendance at the Choral Society's practice last night.

—Social and concert by the young people of Central church next Tuesday evening.

—A petition is in circulation to prevent the Salvation Army from walking on the sidewalks.

Chenille table covers (in all sizes) have been received by Weiler Bros., and are selling away down. *

—Fernwood Chautauqua Circle will meet Friday evening at Mr. Foreman's house, Simcoe street.

—The anniversary services of St. Paul's church, Nanaimo, will be preached by Rev. Canon Beanlands.

—Engineer Wilmot will send in another report to the city council on his visit Wednesday afternoon to the water works.

—Next Monday evening a stereopticon exhibition will be given in the Metropolitan Methodist church by the Hon. Mr. Fairbanks.

—A smoking concert under the auspices of the Diocesan Literary and Scientific Society will be held to-night. W. Edgar Buck will sing.

—The contract for a cottage on Craigflower road was to-day awarded to Messrs. Moor and Whittington by the architect, J. Gerhard Tiarks.

—A minstrel troupe has been organized in connection with St. John's church. The first rehearsal will be held this evening in the school room, Herald street.

—The annual meeting of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church was held last night. Dr. Milne was in the chair and Mr. Bethune secretary. The reports were not ready and the meeting was adjourned till February 7th.

—The Institute hall was crowded last evening to hear Professor Cozens. The lecture to-night will be on "Resemblance to Parents, its Influence and Importance." Scores are taking phrenological examinations at the Balmoral hotel. *

—A newsboy, hardly more than seven years old, was selling papers on the streets last night at 11 o'clock. He had a large bundle left, and although he asked every one that came along he did not find any buyers. Despairing of selling them, the little fellow withdrew into a neighboring doorway and gave way to bitter tears. A lady passed at the time and saw the child. Sobbing, he told her that he had not been able to sell his papers and that he had a sick mother at home and a baby brother. The generous heart of the lady was touched by the story. She put her hand in her purse and gave the child a silver dollar. He handed her the papers, his face beaming with joy, and was soon on his way home to his sick mother and baby brother.

—The coroner's jury which investigated the cause of death of Charlotte Manson returned a verdict that deceased came to her death from inflammation of the bowels and that death was hastened by neglect on the part of the husband of deceased. The jury also made a recommendation that a city morgue be established. The jurymen were: H. B. Rendell, J. J. Randolph, A. G. Day, E. Collis, A. Hall and H. Dobbs. The remains of deceased were interred this morning at Ross Bay cemetery. The funeral took place from Storey's undertaking rooms. A few friends followed the hearse. Rev. Dr. Campbell read the funeral service at the grave, and thus were performed the sad last rites over the remains of one of the earliest settlers in Victoria. Manson, the husband, is now held in the police station, but the authorities have not decided under what section they will proceed against him. Probably the charge of manslaughter may be dropped and an open charge made of criminal negligence and abuse. Under the new Thompson criminal code the law is very strict. Manson could be sent to jail for three years if convicted of the lesser offence. The coroner handed the official papers of the inquest to Magistrate Macrae this morning. Manson will be arraigned in the police court Friday morning. This is the first case of the kind since the new code became operative.

—The Calhoun opera company will open a three nights' engagement this evening in the Victoria theatre in Millocker's charming comic opera the "Black Hussar," to a packed house, the advance sale having been the largest since the opening of the theatre. The old favorites, Julia Calhoun, Kirkland Calhoun, Douglas A. Flint and Ottis B. Mayer are still with the company, and will be warmly welcomed by their many admirers. The prima donna this season is Miss Laura Clement, last season with D'Oyly Carte's opera company, London. She possesses a clear soprano of wide range, showing high cultivation. The new tenor, George Lyding, possesses all the leading qualities of a successful tenor. He is handsome, young, and has a clear, rich voice, with strength enough to be very prominent when singing in duos, trios and quartettes, and he is also an excellent actor. The whole engagement promises to be the most successful in the history of opera in Victoria.

There will be no reserved seats for the matinee by the Calhoun opera company on Saturday, but to avoid the rush at the theatre box office admission tickets will be sold at Jameson's at any time to-morrow or Saturday up to 12 noon. After that, commencing at 1.30, they will be sold at the box office. Care will be taken not to sell more than the house can hold comfortably.

At Russell & McDonald's,

Men's superfine tweed pants made to order, white labor only, $4.00.

Sons of Erin Meeting.

A definite conclusion was reached by the Sons of Erin last evening as to the manner in which they would celebrate Ireland's national day. The decision arrived at was to hold a concert on the evening of the 17th of March. The committee that had charge of last year's concert was appointed again this year. Last year's concert was a great success, and it is confidently expected that this year's will be even more successful and the greatest treat of the season. On the conclusion of the business of the meeting the following programme was rendered, and was met with hearty approbation by the large number present: Instrumental solo, T. C. Ashworth; instrumental solo, H. McDowell; recitation, M. Conlin; song Thos. Prosser; song, Mr. Long; song, Thos. Deasy; instrumental solo, H. McDowell; song, Hugh O'Neill; recitation, T. M. Jones; song, Thos. Prosser. The event of the evening was a lecture on Ancient Ireland by T. M. Jones, which received a well-merited vote of thanks from the society. It is to be hoped that this will be but one of a series of similar lectures on this most interesting and comparatively unknown subject.

Law Intelligence.

The Full Court, consisting of Chief Justice Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie and Justices Crease, McCreight, Walkem and Drake, commenced its meeting this morning. In anticipation of the chief justice's return to active work after his long illness, the court room was well filled, nearly all the barristers in the city being present in wig and gown, besides a fair sprinkling of law students and citizens. Mr. Archer Martin, of Winnipeg, editor of the Western Law Times, was also present.

When the judges had taken their seats the attorney-general, rising and addressing their lordships, said: Before proceeding with the regular course of business I wish, in accordance with the unanimous request of the bar, to express their congratulations to his lordship the chief justice on his taking his place on the bench after an absence of several months. On behalf of the members of the bar I assure your lordship that they during the last few months have been full of anxiety for your safe return. I am but voicing the unanimous wish of the bar in hoping that your lordship will be long spared to administer justice in this province in the same impartial manner as you have for the last 34 years, and that it may be long before your lordship's usefulness is at an end.

His lordship said: Mr. Attorney-General, I assure you that although I may not show it I am deeply moved by the kind remarks which have fallen from you. My chief anxiety during my absence has been the inconvenience which it must necessarily have caused the bar. Judgments in several cases heard before vacation should have been delivered before this. I do not know whether I am acting prudently in being here at the present time, although I feel fit to continue my work, excepting that occasionally attacks of physical pain cause my attention to wander from whatever work I am engaged in. I may remark, Mr. Attorney-General, that you yourself are looking well, and that all the members of the bar are looking extremely well. In conclusion I may say that I am deeply grateful to you for your remarks, which I feel are sincere.

The attorney-general—Your lordship may feel assured of that.

The court then set days for hearing several of the appeals. The appeal from the judgment of Mr. Justice Drake in Adams vs. Duck was then proceeded with E. V. Bodwell and H. D. Helmcken for the appellant and S. Perry Mills for the respondent.

In the supreme court chambers this morning Mr. Justice Drake heard the following applications:

Weiler vs. Kingham & Co.—Hall for the plaintiffs in a county court action moved for speedy judgment. No one contra. Order made.

Brackman & Kerr vs. Jordan.—Davy (J. P. Walls) for the defendant applied to have a judgment, signed in default of pleading, set aside. J. A. Aikman for the plaintiffs consented. Order made setting aside the judment with costs.

Brief Locals.

—The Victoria West Amateur Dramatic association has postponed its dance from Monday, January 29th to Tuesday, February 6th.

—Tom King will answer to the charge of pulling down the bulletins from Campbell's Corner. He was arrested by Sergt. Walker and will be tried in the police court Friday morning.

—"We never sleep," but are wide awake at all hours—day or night—to attend to your wants in the drug line. Physicians' prescriptions a specialty. The Central Drug Store, Clarence block, cor. Yates and Douglas streets. *

—Frank McQuillan, owner of the King Solomon and Black Horse mines in Alberni district, has completed arrangements for the development of the property. A Crawfrod mill for working sulphurets will be put in. There is a three foot vein on the property, which runs between $200 and $300 to the ton. He has gone down 30 feet in the vein and put in a dump. The snow is very deep at present, but at the earliest date possible the work will be carried forward.

—George McAlpine is said to be the possessor of an overcoat that he knew to have been stolen. He was arraigned in the police court this morning. John McNeill and David Morgan gave evidence for McAlpine. The stories of the witnesses were contradictory. After McNeill had finished his evidence he was charged with being a vagrant, and went down to the prison cells with his comrade McAlpine. The two will again be arraigned in the police court Friday morning. Morgan's story was rather more trustworthy.

—The crowd was blocking Campbell's corner eagerly waiting the hoisting up of the Corbett-Mitchell bulletin. Constable Smith appeared. Move on! Move on! said the policeman. A number of the loiterers were frightened away. Not so an old man who obeyed the injunction according to the word, but not according to the spirit. This individual made a circuit of Campbell's corner, then turned and made the circuit again. And so he kept on, smiling at the constable and taking a glimpse at the bulletin-board each time he passed. He was moving on and observing the by-law.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

Th... Used ... of Tartar Powder.—No A... of Homes—40 Years ... ard.

"CABINETS" $4 per doz
"CORONAS" $5 per doz.

The newest and most beautiful style of photo. Soft, delicate and artistic. These prices are for Xmas trade. Skene Lowe, Photo, 63 Gov't St.

HORTICULTURAL INTERESTS.

Energetic Action Taken—The Kitchen Libel Suit.

Nanaimo, Jan. 25.—A meeting of the members and promoters of the Nanaimo District Horticultural Society was held at Cedar district on Tuesday evening, when Mr. Thatcher, secretary, resigned. It was decided to apply for the incorporation of the society. The board of management comprises: Mayor Quennell, president; H. L. Bates, vice-president; E. Hogson, secretary, and J. M. Algar, treasurer. A board of directors was chosen and a long list of names added to the vice-president list. The ranchers in the district are determined to have a better show this year than they were able to arrange for last.

It was intimated to-day that one of the candidates who contested the aldermanic election in the present municipal council has decided to take legal steps to prove the validity of the election. It is also reported that the three school trustees recently elected were not qualified, as they had not paid the current year's school tax.

The writ in the libel suit of Thomas Kitchen against the Free Press for $25,000 was served yesterday. Simpson & Simpson have the matter in hand for Kitchen; in all probability George Norris will defend his own case.

"Monks and Monasteries" was the title of a lecture given in St. Alban's school room last evening by Rev. G. Tovey. The lecture was very interesting.

Thin or gray hair and bald heads, so displeasing to many people as marks of age, may be averted for a long time by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

Spencer's Semi-Annual Sale

FOR 7 DAYS ONLY.

STAPLE DRY GOODS, bought at reduced prices for cash by Mr. C. Spencer when in the East.

BLEACHED COTTONS, Sheetings, Towels, Table Linens, Napkins, Black Cashmeres, Ladies' Kid Gloves, all of which will be put in the sale.

SEE HAND BILLS for particulars in all departments.
Store Closed on Tuesday.

Sale to Commence Wednesday, Jan. 24

Why Do I Buy At the Mechanic's Store?

Because I want to.

Because it pays me to.

Because their prices are right.

Because the sales people treat me right.

Because the management is liberal.

Because I can return what I buy if I'd rather have my money.

And because they are the Original One Price Cash Clothing Dealers.

Cameron,
55 Johnson Street.

Everyone who can afford it should have a Melissa Rainproof Wrap. The most fashionable, comfortable and economical garment of the day.

AMERICANS

While in Victoria will save from 40 to 50 per cent. in buying their Clothing from

D. CAMPBELL & CO., 88 Government Street

Three doors from the Post Office.
Only FINEST IMPORTATIONS kept in Stock.

IF YOUR ROOF LEAKS

HAVE IT REPAIRED BY

...McLENNAN & McFEELY...

Corner Government & Johnson Streets.

TIN and IRON ROOFING. PLUMBING

GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO GARESCHÉ, GREEN & CO.

Established 1878.

— BANKERS —

VICTORIA, B. C.

Deposits received on liberal rates of interest.
Drafts, Orders, Telegraph Transfers and Letters of Credit issued direct on over 10,000 cities in the United States, Canada, Europe, Mexico and China.
Collections made at every point.
Gold Dust purchased at highest market rates.

— AGENTS FOR —

WELLS, FARGO & COMP'Y.

WEILER BROS.

DISPLAY

The Very Latest and Choicest Wall Papers

Comprising, THE BEST COLORINGS,
THE BEST VALUE
THE BEST QUALITIES,

In Ingrain Wall Papers, Sanitary Wall Papers, Ceiling Decorations
And Every Conceivable Style of Interior Decorations.

THE BEST STOCK WE HAVE EVER HAD.

For that Bad Cough of yours

TRY Allen's Lung Balsam

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED

Cure of all Throat and Lung Diseases.

Place a Cake

OF BABY'S OWN SOAP

In your linen drawer and it will impart to your clothes the delicate aroma of fine French Pot Pourri in a modified degree.

The longer you keep the soap before using it the better.

Beware of Imitations.

The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Montreal, Sole Manufacturers

"THE GROVE."

A Noted Educational Institution.

A HOME AND SCHOOL COMBINED.

Mr. Sparham Sheldrake,
Principal and Proprietor.

He Speaks in Glowing Terms of a Medicine That Has Cured Thousands.

Lakefield, in the county of Peterboro, E. R., is one of the prettiest towns in the province of Ontario. It is beautifully situated on the Grand Trunk railway, and can boast of advantages which more pretentious towns cannot lay claim to. The people of Lakefield are enterprising; its business men keep abreast with the times, and heartily co-operate in every undertaking calculated to advance commercial interests and the general welfare of the town.

Amid the bustle of business, manufacturing enterprises and general municipal matters, the subject of education and the proper training of the young is not forgotten. The good people of Lakefield recognize the general importance of educational institutions, and have much reason for self-congratulation on their success in this direction.

The cause of education in Lakefield has received a great impetus since the establishment of Mr. Sparham Sheldrake's "Preparatory School for Boys." No other school in the province can better qualify boys for the higher branches and the regular university course.

"The Grove" combines all the advantages of a high class school and a refined and Christian home. Its reputation stands so high to-day, that many of the best families in Canada and the United States send their boys to this ably conducted school.

Mr. Sparham Sheldrake, the able and accomplished principal of "The Grove," though assisted by an efficient staff of teachers, is indefatigable in his efforts and work; his great aim is to make his boys what they should be, from a moral and educational point of view.

In the work of directing and teaching, Mr. Sheldrake has been eminently successful. Like many other men he has over-worked and over-taxed his physical powers. The strongest systems must suffer when this is done; ordinary human strength cannot hope to accomplish herculean labor incessantly. Mr. Sheldrake soon felt the effects of the continued over-work; there naturally came a depression of strength and vigor, a failing of appetite, inability to rest properly, and a general lowering of the nervous system.

At this serious and critical time, Mr. Sheldrake at once recognized the necessity of prompt treatment with a reliable and honest medicine. He had a knowledge of what Paine's celery compound had done for the sick and suffering in Canada, and he wisely decided to use this medicine that had cured, strengthened and given a new life to thousands of others.

The results in this case are too well known to require details. Mr. Sheldrake's success with Paine's celery compound is a fact known to scores of people in Lakefield and elsewhere. He was so impressed with the marvellous healing powers of the great medicine, that he felt it his duty to strongly recommend it to others who suffered.

No other medicine of this century has ever received such a hearty endorsation from our best people. Such men as Mr. Sheldrake do not tolerate or countenance the ordinary and useless advertised medicines of the day. Men and women who have the same social standing as Mr. Sheldrake are never imposed on or influenced by dealers to take something they represent as just as good. If Paine's celery compound was sold at double its present price, all the wiles, schemes and artifices of dealers would not prevent or curtail the present tremendous demand for nature's true life-giver.

Mr. Sheldrake, for the encouragement of the sick and suffering, writes as follows:

"I have used Paine's celery compound for several years with unvarying beneficial results; in fact I seldom use any other. As a nerve tonic, and in cases of over-work or depression, I firmly believe it to be unequalled; it is also a splendid appetizer. I have constantly recommended it to my friends, and shall continue to do so as long as it retains its present excellence."

Surely this testimony is sufficiently strong and assuring for all who stand in need of a medicine to drive off disease. Paine's celery compound is guaranteed to do for the weak, broken-down, rheumatic, dyspeptic, nervous and sleepless, a work that no other medicine can accomplish; it always cures because it reaches the direct seat of trouble. Reader, if you think Paine's celery compound is what you need for your case, do not for one moment be influenced to use any other, no matter how strongly recommended by dealers.

A Bullet Finder.

The development of electrical science in recent years has done much to revolutionize medical and surgical methods says the New York Herald. It therefore will not surprise many people to learn that it has stepped in to supplant the Nelaton probe. But it will surprise even electrical men to learn of the absolute uniqueness of the method by which this has been accomplished.

The Nelaton probe was named after the great French surgeon who invented it. He was called to treat Garibaldi, who had a bullet in his body. Nelaton was unable to locate it and the Italian patriot's life was despaired of. Nelaton sat up one whole night thinking.

It finally occurred to him to use an ordinary probe with a smooth, round piece of porcelain on the end. By inserting it in the wound he hoped to get lead markings on the white piece of porcelain showing where the bullet lay.

To think was to act, and the next day the experiment was tried. Sure enough, when the probe was inserted and removed lead markings were found on the bulb of the probe. The bullet was located and Garibaldi was saved.

The new probe is an electric affair. It consists of an ordinary telephone receiver, an ordinary metal probe and an extra bulb of the same metal that the probe is made of. Inasmuch as there is no battery connected with the apparatus, it may puzzle even an electrician to discover where the electric element lies. Just here is where the instrument assumes its truly scientific aspect. Its invention proves that there is a definite quantity of electricity in the body which may be utilized for practical purposes. In short the human body is the battery which supplies the current.

The discovery by Dr. John H. Girdner of this city was almost as dramatic as that of the Nelaton probe. Dr. Girdner had tried for years some surer means of locating bullets than was possible with the ordinary probe. Some years ago some person had invented a bullet probe, which depended upon a battery cell to supply the current. But the trouble was that as soon as the end of the probe would be inserted in the flesh an electric circuit would be established through the flesh itself and the electric bell would ring.

So that it was not known whether a bullet had been touched or not. One night it occured to Dr. Girdner that the body itself might contain enough of a current to operate the bell of a telephone receiver. Experiment proved the fact and the difficulty was overcome.

The principle of the instrument is as follows: The metal bulb is placed in the wounded person's mouth, the telephone receiver is placed to the surgeon's ear and the probe is inserted in the hole made by the bullet. The bulb in the mouth and the probe are made of the same metal, copper being preferred; and because they are the same no manifestation is heard in the telephone.

But as soon as the metal bullet is touched it brings another metal into the circuit. The human body then immediately becomes one immense cell, which generates current enough to operate the telephone, so that as soon as a bullet is touched a click is heard in the telephone, and the location of the bullet is established beyond a doubt.

The invention of this instrument has caused quite a furore among surgeons. It has been adopted as the standard in the United States army and navy. The surgeon-general of the army and the surgeon-general of the navy instituted a commission, the result of whose experiments was the report that the principle of the instrument was the only one that should be recognized by military and surgical men. Dr. Stephen Smith, well known in army circles, said it was "the greatest advance that had been made in military surgery in 100 years." Dr. Joseph T. Bryant, President Cleveland's family physician, says it "bears the same relation to gunshot wounds that physcial diagnosis does to diseases of the lungs or that the microscope does to microbic diseases."

The instrument has just been adopted as a standard in the German army, and when the Nitherohi started southward she carried such instruments in anticipation of their possible usefulness.

How to Walk.

It is difficult to attain a graceful, unaffected, distinguished manner of walking, it can only be done by practice, during which certain rules regarding awkwardness must be strictly observed. Do not, for instance, look at your feet while walking, but hold your head well in the air. But don't hold your head stiffly tilted upward, nor too high. Don't shuffle your feet. A little thoughtfulness and a little practice in high stepping will soon break up this ugly habit.

Don't bend your back at the waist under the impression that you are thereby walking erectly. It throws the stomach forward and it is almost as inimical to grace as round shoulders. Finally, don't allow yourself to walk "pigeon-toed," that is, with your toes turned in or straight. You can never be graceful in movement while you do. An ideal place in which to practice walking would be a long room with a mirror at each end. Though this is usually impracticable, you should by all means practice in front of a mirror, or you may only accentuate bad habits.

It is unnecessary to say that heavy skirts and tight corsets are quite incompatible with freedom of motion. Do not bother about the shoulders. Hold the chest well forward and they will take care of themselves. Then, with the chin well up, and the toes turned out, you may literally "walk a chalk line."

It is always a bothersome business when it comes to the management of hands when walking. The natural way to have them hanging by the sides, or loosely clasped in front, is not considered elegant. And to have them glued at the sides as far as the waist line and then bent at the elbow is not only awkward in itself, but it elevates the shoulders in the most unattractive way. Therefore, most women try to obviate the difficulty by carrying something in their hands.

It does seem strange that the most useful members of the body should be so unpleasantly in evidence when they are not in use. But, however you elect to carry them, remember the first and last rule of good walking is not to hurry. —New Orleans Picayune.

Duke of Argyll no Plagiarist.

Dr. John Murray has communicated to the press a statement which disposes of the charge of plagiarism brought against the Duke of Argyll by Mr. Bain. After Dr. Murray's explicit declaration what looked suspiciously like plagiarism becomes a coincidence so remarkable as seldom to be paralleled in literature. In his vindication of the Duke Mr. Murray mentions two significant facts: (1) That the duke has never seen Mr. Bain's book. (2) Before Mr. Bain's book was published, in June, 1892, about one-half of the duke's book, including, of course, a large number of the incriminating passages, was actually in print, or in the printer's hands. The great part of the remainder of the MS. was completed by the same time. These facts have been communicated to Mr. Bain, who is in India, and Mr. Murray cannot doubt that an apology from him is now on its way home.—London Sunday Sun.

Life is Misery.

To many people who have the taint of scrofula in their blood. The agonies caused by the dreadful running sores and other manifestations of this disease are beyond description. There is no other remedy equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula, salt rheum and every form of blood disease. It is reasonably sure to benefit all who give it a fair trial.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills.

TO A CAT.

Stately, kindly, lordly friend,
Condescend
Here to sit by me, and turn
Glorious eyes that smile and burn,
Golden eyes, love's lustrous meed,
On the golden page I read.

All your wondrous wealth of hair,
Dark and fair,
Silken-shaggy, soft and bright
As the clouds and beams of light,
Pays my reverent hand's caress
Back with friendlier gentleness.

Dogs may fawn on all and some
As they come;
You, a friend of loftier mind,
Answer friends alone in kind.
Just your foot upon my hand
Softly bids it understand.

Morning round this silent sweet
Garden seat
Sheds its wealth of gathering light,
Thrills the gradual clouds with night,
Changes woodland, orchard, heath,
Lawn and garden there beneath.

Fair and dim they gleamed below;
Now they glow
Deep as even your sunbright eyes,
Fair as even the waking skies.
Can it not or can it be
Now that you give thanks to see?

May not you rejoice as I,
Seeing the sky
Change to heaven revealed, and bid
Earth reveal the heaven it hid
All night long from stars and moon,
Now the sun sets all in tune?

What within you wakes with day
Who can say?
All too little may we tell,
Friends who like each other well,
What might happy, if we might,
Bid us read our lives aright.
—A. C. Swinburne, in The Athenaeum.

Different Economies.

"You have no idea," said a young actress, "how thankful we all are for the mild weather. You know," said she, "that 'on the road'—I mean when we travel from city to city—we go to hotels and the tariff does not include fire. The extra charge for that is high, and an awful tax on a small salary, so we girls are up to all sorts of schemes to save on that item. Sometimes we double up; go two in a room, and go halves for the heat. Sometimes we try to do without fires and get fearful colds. I have sometimes sat in the warm hotel parlor nearly all day, and as soon as it got dark went to my room and lit all the gas burners, and took the chill off in that way. Often I have, on my way home from the theatre, bought a bundle of kindling wood and had it nicely wrapped and made a nice blaze to eat my little supper and go to bed by.

"The hotel-keepers are very sharp, and are up to almost every dodge. If you do order a fire you must generally ring for the man every time it needs mending; he is seldom allowed to leave a scuttle of coal in anybody's room. If it was left, why, one could abstract some and save it to start a fire the next day; or to keep the same one in two days, only being charged for the one ordered. I have, however, kept a fire in three days. Every time the man fixed it I would take off all the coal I could and lock it in one of the bureau drawers, and use it as needed, managing to keep the room fit to live in. It wouldn't have been quite right, but I am a very light eater, and I thought that what they saved in food I'd take out in coal. I have carried a small oil stove lately, and that was a very good idea."

"When I was a Boy,"

Writes Postmaster J. C. Woodson, Forest Hill, W. Va., "I had a bronchial trouble of such a persistent and stubborn character, that the doctor pronounced it incurable with ordinary medicines, and advised me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I did so, and one bottle cured me. For the last fifteen years, I have used this preparation with good effect whenever I take

A Bad Cold,

and I know of numbers of people who keep it in the house all the time, not considering it safe to be without it."

"I have been using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for 30 years, with the most satisfactory results, and can cheerfully recommend it as being especially adapted to all pulmonary complaints. I have, for many years, made pulmonary and other medicines a special study, and I have come to the conclusion that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral occupies a position pre-eminent over other medicines of the class."—Chas. Davenport, Dover, N. J.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

When you are tired and fagged you crave for something nice that will stimulate and strengthen. Here it is

STAMINAL.

A palatable Beef Tea, combining the virtues of Beef and Wheat with the tonic Hypophosphites.

Sold by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

It is not Sawdust

We use in making INDURATED FIBRE WARE. Some people think it is, but they are mistaken. We use nothing but the longest and strongest Wood Fibre, pressed into shape without seam or joint of any kind, and Indurate it by a patent process which renders it impervious to heat, cold and liquids. INDURATED FIBRE WARE imparts no taste or smell to its contents, and is the lightest, tightest, sweetest and most durable ware ever made.

Ask for EDDY'S

FOR 3 WEEKS ONLY

Winter Suits at Rock-bottom Prices that cannot be approached by any other House in the west.

J. W. CREIGHTON,
No. 86 Government Street.

The Weekly Times

The Weekly edition of the TIMES is a 16-page paper; containing all the news of the week, general, provincial and city. It is the only independent political paper in British Columbia, and has a very large circulation within the province.

Subscription, $2 per annum in advance; postage in addition to foreign countries.

Address,

THE TIMES P. & P. CO.,
Victoria, B. C.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Thursday October 19th, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. READ UP.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Passenger Daily. Ar.	No. 1 Lv.	No. 3 Passenger Saturdays. Ar.	No. 3 Lv.	Miles from Wellington.
WELLINGTON	8 00	8 05	2 00	2 05	0
COAL CREEK	8 07	8 12	2 07	2 12	7
FAIRBIRNE	8 14	8 19	2 14	2 19	14
SUMMIT	8 21	8 26	2 21	2 26	21
EXTENSION	8 28	8 33	2 28	2 33	28
CEDAR	8 35	8 40	2 35	2 40	35
WELLINGTON	8 42	8 47	2 42	2 47	42
NANAIMO	8 50	8 55	2 50	2 55	50
NANAIMO	9 00	9 05	3 00	3 05	60
NORTHFIELD	9 07	9 12	3 07	3 12	67
BOAT HARBOR	9 11	9 16	3 11	3 16	71
GABRIOLA	9 14	9 19	3 14	3 19	74
DESCANSO BAY	9 17	9 22	3 17	3 22	77
PORT ALBERNI	9 25	9 30	3 25	3 30	85

NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Passenger Daily. Ar.	No. 2 Lv.	No. 4 Passenger Saturdays. Ar.	No. 4 Lv.	Miles from Wellington.
PORT ALBERNI	8 00	8 05	2 00	2 05	0
DESCANSO BAY	8 08	8 13	2 08	2 13	8
GABRIOLA	8 11	8 16	2 11	2 16	11
BOAT HARBOR	8 14	8 19	2 14	2 19	14
NORTHFIELD	8 18	8 23	2 18	2 23	18
NANAIMO	8 25	8 30	2 25	2 30	25
NANAIMO	8 35	8 40	2 35	2 40	35
WELLINGTON	8 43	8 48	2 43	2 48	43
CEDAR	8 50	8 55	2 50	2 55	50
EXTENSION	8 57	9 02	2 57	3 02	57
SUMMIT	9 04	9 09	3 04	3 09	64
FAIRBIRNE	9 11	9 16	3 11	3 16	71
COAL CREEK	9 18	9 23	3 18	3 23	78
WELLINGTON	9 25	9 30	3 25	3 30	85

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. E. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., (LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 22,

Taking effect November 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1. train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sundays at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails
FROM OUTER WHARF AT 5 P.M

City of Puebla - - Jan. 28

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

The Scenic Route of the World.

Cheap Rates and Fast Time

TO ALL POINTS

East and South East.

THROUGH SLEEPERS on all trains to St. Paul and Montreal.

ELEGANT UPHOLSTERED TOURIST CARS leave daily for St. Paul and Minneapolis. Every Tuesday for Boston and every Saturday for Toronto running through WITHOUT CHANGE.

STEAMSHIP DEPARTMENT.

R. M. S. Empress of Japan sails for Hong Kong via Yokohama, Feb. 5th.

R. M. S. Arawa for Australian ports via Honolulu Feb. 16th.

All Atlantic steamship lines represented. For ticket rates and all information apply to

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THE NORTHERN PACIFIC Steamship Co'y.

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WILL LEAVE TACOMA

Steamship Victoria .....Dec. 14th
Steamship Tacoma .....Jan. 17th
Steamship Mogul .....Feb. 7th
Steamship Victoria .....Feb. 28th
Steamship Tacoma .....April 4th
Steamship Mogul .....April 25th
Steamship Victoria .....May 23rd

Steamship Victoria, Captain Panton, will leave Tacoma on the 14th of December, on daylight, and will carry passengers and freight at current rates. For freight or passage apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., General Agents, Victoria

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QUICK TIME!!!

TO SAN FRANCISCO

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ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,

Via the Mt. Shasta Route of the

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The Great Highway through California to all Points East and South

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PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars

Attached to Express Trains, affording superior accommodations for Second-Class Passengers.

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STEAMER JOAN

J. B. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

Trips to Valdez Island are discontinued.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria. Store strand.

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco,

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer

Monowai.....Thursday, Feb. 8th, at 2 p.m.

Or immediately on arrival of the Eastern Mails

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, February 17th, 1894, 2 p.m.

For passage apply to 338 Montgomery St. For freight apply to 327 Market street.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents.

or W. WEBSTER, District Agent. H. CONNON, Agent, Bastion Square, Victoria

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THE BUFFET LINE.

Passengers for Chicago Can Take Sleeping Car at Seattle Through Without Change.

Passengers leave Victoria at 7:30 a.m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the East, running Buffet Cars, with bath rooms, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping and first and second class coaches.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson, and other points in the Kootenay mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

Crosses the Cascade and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America and a line free from dust.

For information or publications apply to

C. A. HATTRAY, General Agent, No. 4 Adelphi Block, Govt. st., next to Postoffice, Victoria, B.C.

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Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN)

Removed to larger premises, at 10 Blanchard corner of Rae Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Flummerfelt, Gorge Road.

Fancy Ties, Gloves, Silk Handkerchiefs, Fancy Braces, Fine Hats, Etc., Etc.,
SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
LARGE CONSIGNMENT JUST TO HAND.

B. Williams & Co., Clothiers & Hatters, 97 Johnson Street.

FORMALLY OPENED.

New Drill Hall Opened by Lieut-Governor Dewdney.

The new drill hall held its first big crowd last evening, when the formal opening took place. There must have been fully one thousand persons present. The galleries and main floor of the large building were crowded. Before the arrival of the Lieutenant-Governor, who was to open the hall, the volunteers, of whom there was a good turn-out, went through a drill. The band was also present wearing the new uniforms for the first time. The Lieutenant-Governor arrived about 8.30, accompanied by Captain Hughes-Hallett, R. N., Bishop Perrin, Captain A. W. Jones, district paymaster, Major Muirhead, R. E., and Lieut. Temple, R.M.A. The party inspected the different companies which had been drawn up, and again ascending the platform the Lieutenant-Governor addressed the officers and men. He complimented them on their soldierly appearance and congratulated them as well as the citizens on the fine hall that had been erected for their use. For this they had to thank Colonel Prior, who had done so much to obtain it. The men might well feel proud of it, as it was one of the best buildings of the kind in the Dominion. The officers and men were to be complimented on the way the had furnished their different rooms. In conclusion he declared the hall open.

Bishop Perrin said he felt like the men before him, worn the volunteer uniform of Great Britain, of which he was proud. A volunteer, he said, was worth ten pressed men, as was shown by the difference between England's present army and the army she had when men had to be pressed into duty. The volunteer had a duty to perform in setting an example in every-day life to raise the standard of truth, honesty and morality.

Captain Hughes-Hallett, R. N., after addressing the volnteers, complimenting them and giving them a little advice, spoke to those who were outside the ranks. It was for the citizens, he said, to encourage the volunteers. They saved the people a lot of money that otherwise would have to be spent in keeping up a standing army, and should be encouraged for that alone if for nothing else. A spirit of comradeship should be fostered, an example of the result of which was the action of a young officer who a few days ago jumped into Esquimalt harbor to save the life of a comrade from the ranks. (Cheers.)

The men having been dismissed, the band took a position on the platform and played a number of selections. Several choruses were sung by the members of the Union club.

Bismarck and Wilhelm.

Berlin, Jan. 24.—Baron Bieberstein, in conversation, said the Emperor recently sent Bismarck a case of wine through Count von Moltke. The Emperor also sent an enquiry as to the health of the prince. Bismarck replied, thanking the Emperor, and saying that when his health permitted he would thank His Majesty personally in Berlin. Bismarck's friends in the Reichstag assert that the Emperor was led to invite Bismarck to Berlin by the recent Mittnacht incident in the reichstag.

The Emperor's sense of uprightness, according to Bismarck's friends, was shocked by the public declaration that Prussia had broken faith with Wurtemburg. Herr von Kardoff already sees Bismarck returned to power. Outside the circle of enemies of Chancellor von Caprivi, however, a reconstruction of the cabinet, with Bismarck behind the scene, is held to be impossible. The Emperor declared a week ago that he fully stood by the chancellor. Both the press and public are engrossed with the subject of Bismarck's coming to Berlin.

The North German Gazette says that the invitation to Bismarck was made entirely on the Emperor's initiative in continuation of the advances begun last summer at Gnesu, and that the visit has no immediate political meaning.

The National Gazette rejoices at the rapprochement between the Emperor and Bismarck, and predicts that the nation generally will be pleased.

The Berlin bourse was favorably affected by the news of Bismarck's proposed visit.

London, Jan. 24.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says it is believed in Paris that Premier Crispi mediated between the Emperor and Bismarck.

The Daily Telegraph's Berlin correspondent says that Bismarck will be received in Berlin will all the honor due to his rank, and that he will be the Emperor's guest at the castle.

Both the Standard and Telegraph express pleasure at the rapprochement between the Emperor and the Prince, and believe that this pleasure will be universal in Europe.

The Daily News prefers to await events, saying that it is difficult to see how they can be reconciled without concessions, which neither can be disposed to make.

French Politics.

Paris, Jan. 24.—M. Bordeau, finance minister, has found the wine growing interest bitterly antagonistic to his proposal to tax wines according to the alcoholic standard, and has reluctantly withdrawn the measure. The tariff committee of the chamber will soon show its protectionist tendencies by reporting in favor of a large increase in the grain and wine duties.

Deputy Pierre Richard has given notice of a motion to tax foreign laborers in France 25 centimes daily for the first three years of their residence in that country, and one franc per month after the third year. Persons employing foreign workmen he proposes shall be taxed 50 centimes daily for every foreign employee. M. Richard has little influence in the chambers, but his motion will be received with favor by a considerable group of socialists.

In the last congress, held at Auxerre, the royalists resolved to organize a system of agitation among the peasants. Delegates were to be appointed to spread the propaganda in the rural districts and the speakers were to preach in the agricultural strongholds, the advantages of collective ownership. The movement seems to have been characterized by the indifference or hostility of the peasants. To the petty proprietor the socialist doctrine about the division of the land means that he is to lose the little land he tills, so as to benefit others. On Sunday a band of socialists from Courtrai, Belgium, started out to enlighten the proletariat in the northeast of France. They reached the agricultural commune of Marck, singing revolutionary hymns and cheering for the socialist leaders. They were, however, driven away quickly by the peasants who pursued them with pitchforks and spades. The socialists fled along the roads but many of them were badly injured.

The Paris dailies have much to say this week about Italy's war plans. The Dix Neuvieme Siecle professes to have learned from good authority that the Italian government is detaining at Genoa and other ports all the large Italian merchantmen, apparently in order that they may be ready to remove troops. The papers state that the 60,000 troops already concentrated in Sicily are supposed to be waiting for the signal to embark for Tripoli.

General Dispatches.

San Francisco, Jan. 24.—The famous Iowa state band, which is under engagement to go to the Midwinter Exposition, gave its first public concert at the grand opera house this evening. The theatre was crowded, and the band was enthusiastically received. In addition to the installation of the Hawaiian throne the Hawaiian village has just received the royal feather cape, the property of King Kamehameha. This has been loaned by the provisional government. It is said the crown will be sent up on the next steamer.

San Francisco, Jan. 24.—In the United States court Judge Morrow to-day sentenced Charles Brown, the opium smuggler, to imprisonment for 18 months. Brown was captured a short time ago coming off one of the Victoria steamers with a false bottom trunk in his possession containing a considerable quantity of opium.

San Francisco, Jan. 24.—Argument was begun this afternoon in the case of John J. Hansen, who is on trial for an attempt to blow up the tug Ethel and Marion with dynamite. The case will probably go to the jury to-morrow morning.

The Cigarette Vice

The use of cigarettes is not merely the use of tobacco, it is a vice by itself. In reformatories where the cure of the opium, alcohol and cigarette habits is a business, cigarette patients are not restricted from smoking cigars or pipes, which are regarded as comparatively harmless. The cigarette works a special evil of its own which tobacco in other forms does not effect. This evil result may be due to drugs, or to the paper wrappers, or to the fact that the smoke of cigarettes is almost always inhaled into the lungs, while cigar smoke is not. As to that let the experts decide; about the fact of the effect there is no doubt, and no dearth of evidence. No other form of tobacco cats into the will as cigarettes do. The adult man can carry off a good deal of poison of one kind and another without disaster, and his duties being fixed, and his will formed, he is usually able to make his minor vices subservient to his more important obligations. And so it happens that it is a matter of constant observation in clubs, and wherever there are intelligent men who allow themselves all the creature indulgences that they dare, that these experienced persons are constantly swearing off cigarettes for longer or shorter periods, and smoking cigars instead. The cigarette fetter begins to gall, and they fling it off. But young boys do not do that. They have not discretion enough for one thing, and, for another, cigars cost too much for them, and cannot be smoked surreptitiously in a spare moment. It is the infernal cheapness of the cigarette, and its adaptability for concealment that tempt this schoolboy's callow intelligence.—Harper's Weekly.

Asthma Sufferers

Instantly relieves the most violent attack, facilitates free expectoration and insures rest to those otherwise unable to sleep except in a chair, as a single trial will prove. Send for a free trial package to Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., but ask your druggist first.

The German War-Dogs.

The war dogs of Germany have been selected from sagacious Scotch collies and German sheep dogs. The former are distinguished by their speed and the latter by their attachment to their masters. Five of these dogs assisted at the manoeuvres of the Saxon army in the Erz Gebirge, and acquitted themselves very well. They delivered the packets of dispatches attached to their collars, and returned to their stations at the word of command. One of them covered a distane of two miles in seven minutes. By night these dogs are of great use at advanced posts, owing to their keen sense of smell. They are also trained to search out the wounded at the word of command, and do so in the dark, keeping up their barking until the arrival of succor to the wounded man. It is added that these war dogs have caught the military spirit and are much attached to their own army corps. They avoid all the civilians they meet, and while in action they know how to cover themselves from the fire of the enemy and to choose the shortest roads. Those who have taken a real interest in collie dogs and observed their singularly "human" intelligence can well believe this.

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for Swayne's Ointment. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale agents. ts&w

Women who write, it has been pointed out, have a fondness for "George" as a nom de plume. George Sand, George Eliot, George Fleming, George Edgerton and George Egbert Craddock are quoted as examples.

Ayer's Pills are constantly advancing in the estimation of those whose use them. They improve the appetite, promote digestion, restore healthy action, and regulate every function. They are pleasant to take, gentle in their operation, and powerful in subduing disease.

There are two hundred thousand lepers in Japan, and only one institution for their relief—a Roman Catholic hospital at Gotemba, near Tokyo. The Christian Missionary Society is about to establish a hospital at Kumamoto.—Missionary Review.

A STRANGE EXPERIENCE.

Suffered for Two Years With Sick Headache, Dizziness and Dyspepsia—How Relief Was Found.

Mrs. S. W. Avery, says the Brantford Expositor, lives on Pleasant Ridge, about four miles out of the city of Brantford. Mr. and Mrs. Avery have always lived in that neighborhood and he is the owner of two splendid farms. Having heard that Mrs. Avery had been cured of chronic dyspepsia and indigestion by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a reporter asked if she was willing to make public the facts concerning the cure. Mrs. Avery was perfectly willing to give her experience. "For the past two years," she said, "I have been troubled with a very sick headache, dizziness, and a cough which I believe were the symptoms of dyspepsia and indigestion, and I could find nothing to relieve me, although I tried several different medicines. I could not even find anything which would relieve my cough, which at times would be very severe. I had read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and was induced to try them. Before I had used two boxes I felt so much better and relieved from my distressing symptoms that I thought it best to continue taking them through the winter, and I used them with the result that I have been totally cured. I have not once since had the severe headaches which formerly made my life miserable, and my cough has entirely disappeared. I strongly recommend Pink Pills to any one who suffers from dizziness, headache, indigestion, etc, and I believe they will derive great benefit from their use. As a blood builder and nerve restorer no other remedy has met with such brilliant success as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and in cases like that of Mrs. Avery's they never fail to bring relief and a cure. If your dealer does not keep Pink Pills they will be sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y.

No other sarsaparilla has equalled Hood's in the relief it gives in severest cases of dyspepsia, sick headache, biliousness, etc.

Probably the only copy extant of the Act of Parliament of 1649, during Cromwell's reign, incorporating and chartering the Society for Instituting the Propagation of the Gospel among the Indians of New England, is in the possession of the Presbyterian Board of Missions, and is on exhibition in New York.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Of course you have heard of MASTIFF PLUG CUT but have you tried it yourself? It is making new friends every day, indeed it disappoints nobody. It is always even better than people expect.

J. B. PACE TOBACCO CO., Richmond, Va., and Montreal.

A Rare Snap

FOR SALE

The finest business that can be desired, being two large branches of the Paragon Oil business in the States, with 2c. per gal. royalty on oil sold in two other large cities and other rights pertaining to the Paragon Oil Can. The plant alone is worth more than is asked for the whole.

Two good men can make a large fortune in a short time.

Easy terms. Apply Paragon Oil Co., Victoria. j20-1w

NOTICE.

Having purchased the stock of S. L. Kelly & Co., we are prepared to sell at lowest prices a fine line of heating stoves and ranges. Also tinware, copperware, etc. Jobbing and repairing strictly attended to. Hoping for a continuance of favors given the old firm.

Yours etc.,
S. B. KELLY & Co.,
j23-1m No. 24 Yates St.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The following streets are closed to traffic until further notice: Maclure street from south side of Belleville Street to the Public Park, also the north end of Park Street at its junction with Maclure.

By order,
E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

THE VICTORIA LITHOGRAPH CO.

The Victoria Lithograph Co.

Upstairs, Corner of Government and Yates Streets.
VICTORIA, B. C.

ALL CLASSES OF LITHOGRAPHED WORK

Maps, Cheques, Drafts,
Bill Heads, Letter Heads,
Note Heads, Labels,
Wedding & Visiting Cards,

Fine Colored Work a Specialty.

VISITING CARDS
Printed from Copper Plates and Stone.

PORTRAITS
Enlarged from small photographs in the best style of the lithographer's Art.

SOME of our Victoria Merchants still send orders to Toronto and other Eastern Cities, in the mistaken notion that they can get it done cheaper. They of course know they cannot get it done better than in Victoria. We are prepared to do the work at Toronto Prices, if orders of the same size are given to us as are given to Toronto houses.

Call and see samples of our work before placing your orders with drummers.

Keep the Money In the Country.

Orders may be left at the TIMES Office.

VICTORIA LITHOGRAPH CO.,
W. R. CREECH, Manager.

S. A. STODDART
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25,
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.
One small fire proof safe for sale very cheap.

The Nicola Valley Railway Company
"NICOLA"
Preliminary Notice.

This company has secured a block of land near the junction of the Coldwater and Nicola rivers for the purpose of a townsite, and so soon as the contract for the work of construction of this railway is entered into it is proposed to lay out this land as a town and place a portion of the lots upon the market.

The ONLY station in the vicinity of the Junction of the Coldwater and Nicola rivers will be placed within the boundaries of this block and the town surrounding it will be called

"NICOLA"

J. W. McFARLAND,
Sec.-Treas.
Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 27th, 1893.

THE WEEKLY TIMES
—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.—

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad Street. Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.
VICTOIRA, B. C.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL.
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

NOTICE

I have this day admitted Mr. E. Bloomingdale, of San Francisco, as a partner in my business at Victoria, B. C., which hereafter will be continued under the firm name of Simon Leiser & Co.

SIMON LEISER.
Victoria, B. C., January 1st, 1893. 3-1m

Real Estate.

200 ACRES, SPLENDID OPENING FOR Hop Ranch; price $10,000; terms easy.
142 ACRES, WITH HALF MILE OF WAter front and about 700 cords of wood cut, and about 10,000 cords to cut; good terms; $35 per acre.
100 ACRES, WITH 250 FRUIT TREES planted; $1000; good terms.
250 ACRES, THREE-FOURTHS MILE fine water front, good land, partly cleared; good house and stables; splendid location for fishing and shooting and boating; low price and good terms, or exchange partly for cash and city property.
80 ACRES, PARTLY CLEARED, WITH house and stable, close to railway station; a good chicken and fruit farm; cheap.
10 ACRE BLOCKS, GOOD LEVEL LAND, close to Saanichton railway station; $1000 and $1500, according to position; very easy terms and low interest to parties buying to improve.
2 LOTS, 50x120 each, good land and close to good stream of water; $300.

A. WILLIAMS,
5 Store Street Opposite Railway Station

"Land Registry Act."

Sections 1 and 2, Quatsino District.

A certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above property will be issued to Andrew B. Forbes on the 24th March, 1894, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein, or some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria, 19th December, 1893. d21-6m

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CORBETT THE VICTOR.

The Tall Californian Batters Mitchell Terribly.

THREE CYCLONIC ROUNDS FOUGHT

The Englishman Never Had a Chance—It Was Corbett's Fight From Start to Finish—An Immense Crowd of Spectators.

THE RING.

TO-DAY'S GREAT BATTLE.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 25.—The governor has ordered the withdrawal of the troops from Jacksonville. This means that the fight will not be interfered with.

Immediately upon receipt of the news of Judge Call's decision yesterday, Mitchell came to this city. He is at the Everett house. Corbett is believed to be in town also, but his hiding place is kept secret. Work on the seats around the arena is actively progressing. Everything will be in readiness by noon. Betting is 100 to 40 on Corbett. Mitchell money is scarce. The weather is rainy.

Betting last night at the St. James and the Windsor was heavy at odds of 100 to 40 on Corbett. Mitchell money was scarce at the close.

Despite the heavy rain this morning the demand for tickets at the rooms of the Duval club was something astonishing. Sports are still arriving by all trains from all parts of the country, and the big fight is the chief topic of conversation. It is evident that news of the turn affairs took yesterday in this city did not reach the state of Georgia, as the governor of that state has troops out yet guarding the border line. Last night two companies were unloaded from a special into a camp at the border line. There is not a house within ten miles of the place, and the troops were left there in a lonely spot in a drenching rain to await results.

Corbett, it is learned is in the city at the home of a friend. He will start north on the morning of Friday, no matter whether he wins or loses the battle.

10:30, a.m.—Mitchell appears to be in the pink of condition, and there is a stronger disposition to back him this morning, though 30 to 100 are now the figures quoted by his admirers. Corbett is still invisible; all sorts of rumors are flying about as to his non-appearance.

The Ocalla rifles remain in town and the club in its joy over the courts victory, has offered to admit the militiamen to the arena at the reduced price of $10 each to those who may present themselves in uniform.

Corbett arrived at 10:45 a.m., accompanied by Mrs. Corbett, Johnnie Ward, Delaney and Brady. The captain of the New York club said the champion was in first-class condition for the fight. The entire party were driven to quarters near the arena. The weather is showery, but the people are crowding towards the fair grounds.

1 p.m.—At this hour fully one thousand people are in the arena. The club men say there is now no danger of interference. Neither of the principals has arrived, but it is confidently believed both will appear at the ring side at the appointed time. Corbett continues a hot favorite. The crowd in the arena is very orderly.

None of the militia took advantage of the club's very liberal offer to see the fight for $10 a head.

The attendance at the fight promises to be the largest ever seen at such an affair. People are now pouring in. Quite a laugh was raised over an offer to bet 100 cattle against $5,000 that Corbett would win, when a betting man told the fellow to bring in the cattle.

2:15.—Mitchell and Corbett are now in the ring. Corbett was the first to step on the raised platform of the ring. He shook hands with Billy Madden. His appearance brought down the house and he was repeatedly cheered. A squad of militia is outside the gate of the arena, but the men are unarmed and evidently not hostile. Corbett has on a bath robe. He spent some time after ascending the platform in testing it. Mitchell arrived at 2:10 p. m. Both men are in perfect condition. Mitchell on entering the ring sized Corbett up in quite a deliberate manner and smiled rather contemptuously when he had concluded his scrutiny.

Five minutes after Mitchell entered the ring referee Kelly crossed the ropes and shook hands with both men. At 2:22 the men shook hands and the contest began.

Corbett landed on Mitchell's chin. Mitchell landed a hard blow on Corbett's ribs. Corbett to the surprise of everybody was on the aggressive, with Mitchell "holding his end up." They clinched and exchanged body blows. Corbett then led heavily on Mitchell's eye.

Both men fought vigorously, but it seemed all Corbett's way. Corbett knocked Mitchell down twice and he took the benefit of full time. Mitchell struck Corbett in the neck very hard. Jim knocked him down twice again, then a third time. The gong saved Mitchell at the end of the round.

Second round—A wild exchange and a clinch and Corbett upper-cut his man as they came together. Mitchell landed a hard blow on the ribs and as Mitchell came in Corbett caught him on the head, staggering him, then upper-cut Mitchell again and landed his right on Charlie's ribs. Mitchell reached Corbett's chin. A sharp rally, with Corbett having all the best of it. Mitchell hit Corbett twice on the neck, and Corbett knocked Mitchell down thrice, then again as he tried to rise. The gong saved Mitchell.

Third round—Mitchell came up rather groggy. Corbett rushed at him, hitting Mitchell with right and left on the neck. Mitchell was knocked down. He took the full time allowed and then rushed at Corbett. They clinched, but Corbett threw him to the floor with a blow in the face. Again he took all the time to rise, and when he advanced Corbett swung his right on Mitchell and he fell on his face helpless. The referee counted "One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, Mitchell is 'knocked out.'" The referee declared Corbett the winner of the match and the champion of the world. Mitchell's face was covered with blood. He was carried to his corner in a helpless condition. The time of the fight was nine minutes. It was Corbett's fight from the first round.

Considerable interest was taken by local sporting men in the outcome of the fight. Mitchell had a number of admirers in Victoria among those who follow such affairs, who let their enthusiasm overcome their better judgment. Corbett was looked upon as a "sure shot," as shown by the odds at betting centres. The judgment was well founded. The relative merits of the two men were well known. There was no chance for a surprise, as in the Sullivan-Corbett fight, where the last-named pugilist was an unknown quantity. Corbett had the advantage of height, weight, reach, cleverness and evidently in hitting power as well. Then, too, "youth must be served," Corbett's tactics were the very best. Corbett had a clever man before him and he went in and finished him before he had any chance. Corbett was admirably handled by William A. Brady all through in this affair. The advisers who surrounded him included Brady, the Dwyers of New York and Porter Ashe of San Francisco. Not over $2,000 changed hands in Victoria.

FOOTBALL.

VICTORIA vs. VANCOUVER.

The following compose the Victoria football team in their match with Vancouver Saturday: H. Pettigrew, back; J. F. Foulkes, H. B. Haines, and A. D. Crease, three-quarter backs; F. Smith and C. W. Ward, half-backs; H. F. M. Jones (captain), L. Crease, W. H. Langley, J. Fraser, H. Warden, D. O'Sullivan, E. A. C. Gibson, P. Hibben and F. Wollaston, forwards. The match will be played at Vancouver. Practice this afternoon.

No Bulletins.

The fight between Mitchell and Corbett having come off five or six hours earlier than was expected, and the result appearing in this issue of the Times, the arrangements made for bulletining the progress of the fight at the Market hall have been cancelled.

Production of Precious Metals.

From the annual report of Wells, Fargo & Co. on the production of metals in 1893 in the territory west of the Missouri river, a copy of which has been received through the local agents, Green, Worlock & Co., the following statistics are taken. In the year past the precious metals were produced as follows: Gold—British Columbia, $233,969; California, $11,172,696; Nevada, $1,418,603; Oregon, $1,151,977; Washington, $274,453; Alaska, $918,246; Idaho, $1,645,000; Montana, $3,100,500; Utah, $377,352; Colorado, $7,229,643; New Mexico, $447,541; Arizona, $1,317,348; Dakota, $2,283,000; giving a total of $34,202,691. The silver production in the same year totals $38,491,521; the copper $23,631,339, and lead $7,756,040. British Columbia's share of these three metals is not specified. Colorado is credited with $16,319,257 of silver bullion and $3,878,635 of ores and base bullion. The corresponding figures for Montana are $10,730,000 and $18,550,000 respectively.

Marine.

The tug Lorne returned from the Cape today, having towed the ship Glory of the Seas outside from Departure Bay. She saw a three masted schooner in the straits, evidently bound for Puget Sound.

The tug Yelos towed the schooner Pioneer around to Mill bay, Saanich arm, this morning. She will begin loading immediately.

The tug Enterprise is in from Everett with a scow load of glassware for the Hudson's Bay company. The glassware was from England, and came by ship to Everett.

At Russell & McDonald's,

Men's tweed pants made to order by white labor only, $2.00.

General News.

London, Jan. 25.—Sir Gerald Herbert Portal died of typhoid fever here today.

Paris, Jan. 25.—Hearing of the action of the Princess Colonna against her husband for legal separation began today.

Slang, Sacred and Secular.

It is generally secular, very secular. The only approach it ever makes to sacredness is when it stalks into the pulpit and perpetrates itself upon outraged but defenceless worshippers; and then it is only the pulpit that is sacred—the slang is still a sinner; nor is he who persists in thus using it likely to be a very great saint. Without trying to severely characterize the pulpit use of street corner slang, it may be remarked that we have no divine example for it, and that a passage of such slang as sometimes desecrates the pulpits of our day would have ruined the sermon on the mount and paralyzed the power of the Decalogue. One sentence of dirty slang would have taken all the heroism out of Paul's bold self-defence, all the sweetness out of David's songs, all the poetry out of Isaiah's prophecies, and all the sacredness out of the whole story of the cross. But there is no slang there and there ought to be none when men come to preach about these things.

But there is no better reason for slang out of the pulpit than in it, and there is not the suspicion of an excuse for it either out or in. It is not strong language, it is neither polite nor elegant, and often it is not clean. It is a base slander upon our blessed mother tongue, the most vigorous and powerful language on earth, to excuse the use of slang, as one noted preacher of the day does, by claiming that it is stronger than pure English. Any man, who is not a mute, can find suitable clothing in the English language for the healthiest, most robust idea that he is able to bring into being. Ugly slang, like gaudy garments, is always an evidence of bad taste, if not also of bad habits. Well-dressed ideas, like neatly dressed people, are always given respectful consideration. The noblest thought, like the noblest man, is likely to be despised if clad in filth.

The best thing a man can do with the slang habit is to quit it. Let him watch his language and cleanse it. A word which cannot properly be used anywhere should be used nowhere. But who would think of using common slang at a funeral? What son bending over his dying mother would express his grief in the slang he so lavishly scatters in the street? What young woman standing at the altar of wedlock would respond to the officiating minister's solemn inquiries with any one of the popular affirmative slang phrases? Imagine a dying man spending his last breath in uttering any one of the low expressions which in the vernacular of slang mean death! Horrible? Possibly, but if it is horrible to use such language in these situations there is something radically wrong with the language; therefore, let us not use it.

Frauds in Horse Dealing.

In order to make a young animal appear older it is by no means an uncommon custom to lance the gums, or burn them with a hot iron, so as to expedite the growth of the teeth; but the plan most usually adopted is that of tearing out the temporary teeth so as to allow the permanent ones to grow up more rapidly. This cruel operation, often brutally performed, causes the most acute pain and often subsequent suffering, not unfrequently causing the animal to neglect its food, to become feverish and wasted, and even so ill as to die. In nearly all cases it causes the animal to be very much afraid of its head being touched, or makes it even vicious for a long time afterwards. To make an old animal appear young the lower class of horse dealers resort to the practice commonly known as "bishoping"; but this fraudulent measure should only impose on the very ignorant or inattentive examiner. The fraud alluded to is usually practised on horses which, though old, are in fair condition, have good limbs and do not show many signs of wear. They may be from eight up to fourteen or sixteen years old; but usually they are ten or twelve years old, as after that time the teeth have become too oblique, the jaws narrower transversely, the circle formed by the teeth too rectilinear, and the teeth themselves to much altered in shape on their tables for the trick to be successful. The object is to give the mouth the appearance of that belonging to an animal six or seven years old, and a great deal of skill and clever manipulation are often displayed in the attempt. The operation is effected by the horse's head being held fast and the mouth kept open by a gag, so as to leave the tables of the lower incisors convenient for the hands of the operator. Then the tables of the teeth are filed down to a level surface, this being done with a narrow gouge or graving tool, a small longitudinal cavity, resembling the natural cavity or "mark" is dug out of the corner teeth and the tooth next them. This cavity is not easily made, for the central enamel is very hard and it must be cut through. The cavities being completed, they are darkened by some substance, usually the nitrate of silver, so as to still further give them a resemblance to the natural mark. If the tushes are very blunt and worn, as they usually are, the more "knowing bishopers" not unfrequently file them on their inner surface and towards the point, so as to make them sharp and look younger. When the horse is about to be sold, if these "copers" have any reason to apprehend detection, they generally contrive to move the horse's mouth full of saliva by giving him food which will increase the secretion of that fluid, and so sufficiently conceal their handiwork. Detection of this fraud is very easy to the expert.—From "The Book of the Horse."

Board School Definitions.

The following answers have been culled from English board school examinations by The University correspondent:

Rabies—What you put around a dog's nose to prevent his biting.

Compurgation—When he was going to have anything done to him, and if he could get any one to say not innocent he was let off.

Function—When a fellow feels in a funk.

Quotation—The answer to a division sum.

Civil war—When each side gives way a little.

Parallax—In consequence of parallax a star is always observed from the centre of the earth.

Precession—(1) When things happen before they take place. (2) The arrival of the equator in the plane of ecliptic before it is due.

Zenith—(1) A quadruped living in the interior of Africa. (2) A kind of wind.

Parable—A heavenly story with no earthly meaning.

The four seasons—Pepper, mustard, salt and vinegar.

Alias means "otherwise," e. g., he was tall and she was alias.

Where is iron found in England?—In the Black Regions.

What is the capital of Belgium famous for?—Brussels sprouts, sir.

How is the earth divided—By earthquakes.

Miscellany.

Berlin, Germany, has municipal gas, and electric lights, water works, street railway and fire insurance, and from these makes a profit of $1,250,000 each year over and above expenses.

Li Hung Chang: Opium is a subject in the discussion of which England and China can never meet on common ground. China views the whole question from a moral standpoint; England from a fiscal. England would sustain a source of revenue in India, while China contends for the lives and the prosperity of her people. The ruling motive with China is to repress opium by heavy taxation everywhere; whereas, with England the manifest object is to make opium cheaper, and thus increase and stimulate the demand in China.

PERSONAL.

G. H. Cross, of Westminster, is in the city.

Dr. Lefevre, of Vancouver, is at the Driard.

E. H. Heaps, of Vancouver, is at the Oriental.

Mrs. E. J. Palmer went to the Sound yesterday.

Rev. E. Robson returned from Vancouver last evening.

A. McQueen is down from Vancouver and is at the Driard.

W. A. Duncan, of New Westminster, is a guest at the Driard.

A. H. B. Rickaby came home from the Mainland last evening.

J. W. McColl, of Westminster, came down on the Premier last night.

M. Waite and W. A. Simpson, of Nanaimo, are registered at the Driard.

A. Greggs who has been indisposed is again able to attend to his business affairs.

Hon. Justice Walkem and Hon. Justice McCreight came down on the Premier last night.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—H McArthur, A T McPherson, A D Young, T H Langley, Justice Walkem, two sisters St. Ann, N McLean, Rev E Robson, F L Christie, P Duffey, W C Morgan, A McQueen, Miss Dawson, W A Duncan, Justice McCreight, Dr Lefevre, H Welsh, J B Brodwell, D T O'Neil, A H B Rickaby, Wm Brown, J Macaulay, J W McColl, Mattie Hunter.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—R McDonald, Lenz & Leiser, Ames Holden Co, Boscowitz & Son, Hudson Bay Co, Fell & Co, B C Cattle Co, C R King, Valo & Brooks, Dom Exp Co.

At Russell & McDonald's,

Men's fine tweed pants made to order, white labor only, $3.00.

All Sorts

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S. Davis & Sons' Celebrated Brand can be had at E. A. Morris' Cigar Store.

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6 Lots--2 Corners

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The best site for a good house on the market. Close to Tramway. Near to water. City water on property.

THREE LOTS

Cultivated as garden. Price $1,400. A great bargain.

J. E. CRANE,

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Our Winter Sale a Success.

Everyone pleased with the Bargains we offer.

Some rare bargains to be had yet in Remnants, Dress Goods, Mantles, Furs, Quilts and Blankets.

A Few Dozens of those Kid Gloves at 60c. left. You should have a pair before they are all gone.

Remember this sale will only last for the balance of this month, and now is the time to take advantage of it. We have still a fine lot of Remnants at Half Price. Call and see them.

W. S. HAMPSON,

Manager.

Cash is King

CHEAP LUMBER and GOOD COAL for CASH

AT THE ROCK BAY COAL & WOOD YARD,

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W. H. PERRY,

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Builders' Hardware, Stoves, Tinware and Graniteware, Sheet Metal Works, Cornice Work, Sky-Lights And Roofing.

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A large assortment of these reliable Waterproof Coats for Men and Boys just received from the celebrated house of Chas. Macintosh & Co.

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Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

Victoria, B. C. July 1, 1893. GEO. GILLESPIE, MANAGER.

Economy v. Hard Times.

The great problem of how to heat the house satisfactorily and economically solved at last. Phillips' Sanitary Grates or Heating Apparatus fills the bill. They not only heat but ventilate, and where three or four fires have been used, they will reduce same to one half and at the same time give double the warmth. They are guaranteed for ten years and require little or no attention, making them a cheap and efficient heating apparatus. Further particulars can be obtained by calling at 84 Douglas Street.

N.B.—Parties wishing to see the heater in operation can do so any evening by calling at 139 Yates street during the hours of 8 and 10 p.m.